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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Statesmen Press Arms Ideas

Germany Faces Cabinet Rule

Ottawa Pacts Affect Trade

Hoover Exposes False Claims

Palestine Bans One-Way Tours

Spain Seizes and Counts Cows

THE world's statesmen are in private conversations that will bear on the world's future arms. Premier Herriot of France visits Prime Minister MacDonald in London and discusses plans for bringing Germany back into the Disarmament Conference. Both appear willing to permit Germany the 20-ton tanks demanded, if other nations have them. Herriot urges his new security and disarmament plan, which includes a consultative pact. Will Britain agree to the pact? Will the United States participate? Meanwhile the Disarmament Bureau postpones its session at Geneva and the members discuss Denmark's questionnaire asking all nations for facts and dividends on arms manufacture. France, Spain, Denmark favor suppression of private manufacture; Britain, Italy and the United States oppose. One thing seems definite—The fate of arms is really being pushed into the balance.

¶ Germany sees its Government attempt to make the Cabinet instead of the Reichstag the chief power in the state. Chancellor von Papen says in a nation-wide broadcast that reforms to the Constitution involving this change will be offered to the Reichstag for adoption in December. If the Reichstag is unfavorable, it will be dissolved. This strengthens the rumor that with authority concentrated in a few hands a swing back to the monarchy will be undertaken. France sees in the von Papen speech a threat of what it has suspected—Germany demanding arms equality so it may return to what it used to be.

¶ Ottawa and London give out the terms of the trade agreements made at the Ottawa Economic Conference. London claims a reduction in the tariffs and barriers for a material proportion of its trade with its Dominions. Canada gives Britain increased preference on 223 items, receiving preferences on its wheat and many manufactured and cultivated exports. The Toronto Industrial Commission foresees manufacturers of the United States attempting to make up losses to them in the only apparent way possible—with more American branch plants in Canada.

¶ President Hoover appeals to the American Bar Association to aid in saving the people from the disastrous theories of false prophets. He points out that people are prone, under economic stress, to lay all their troubles to the Government. He asks wise and trusted men in the nation to warn those who see less clearly against seductive and unworkable theories. These are alluring, but only to the ear—"They would destroy personal liberty and sweep away the security of savings and wages."

¶ Palestine announces it will hereafter take a longer look at tourists. Pilgrims, answering welcoming ads, have come to the land of the fathers from everywhere, followed the footsteps of Solomon and David, wept at the Wailing Wall, and then shyly admitted they would remain. They were penniless. The Government, running out of relief funds, sends out a warning through all British consulates. Hereafter, at Haifa or any other entrance point, the visitor will have to show that, to some extent, he is a man of means. And he will have to exhibit a paper more important even than his passport—a ticket that will take him home.

¶ Chicago hears Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd define the National Economy League as "a peaceful army of protest." The people, he declares, must make and fight for a declaration of independence from the domination of privileged minorities who are keeping up taxes to serve their selfish ends. He names the things that will right the wrong—The ideas and ideals of '76.

¶ The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announces that it will spend $20,000,000 in improvements to its plants and equipment. The big sum will pay wages between now and next June. Announcement comes just as Secretary of Commerce Chapin finds a definite curve in business—a curve that points up.

¶ Spain undertakes a hasty census of the cattle on the great estates seized from the nobility. Under the Cortes bill, livestock as well as land belongs to the state, but the angry aristocrats have tried to save something by swift slaughtering of their herds. Now comes the census and harsh new measures under which every cow must be accounted for. The nobles also own vast lands covered with bulls, but these are not affected. New Spain is like Old Spain in its idea of the proper disposal of the male of the bovine species—All good bulls must face a butcher in embroidered silks who spills blood on sand to give a throng a thrill.

Liberia Quells Kru Uprising Through Aid of League Envoy

Dr. MacKenzie Reports to Geneva Full Pacification of Tribes—Administrative Reform Plan Moves Step Ahead

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 13—A dramatic yet simple statement of remarkable accomplishment is the report submitted yesterday by Dr. M. D. MacKenzie, special commissioner of the League of Nations to the Kru coast, who just returned from that section of Liberia.

Dr. MacKenzie was sent in June to attempt to bring about pacification of the Kru tribes who were fighting among themselves, and were in revolt against the Liberian Government. Within two months all fighting was stopped, two of the four tribes, which had been driven into the bush and were there facing starvation, had returned to their own land, reconstruction of houses and farms had been commenced over the whole area and 12,000 tribesmen and women, practically destitute, were restored to peace and plenty.

Complete disarming of all tribes along the 60 miles of Kru coast was carried out and peace ceremonies, according to native custom, have been performed among some 20 tribes.

Coincident with the publication of Dr. MacKenzie's report, the League Council Committee dealing with Liberia urged prompt action on the part of the Firestone interests in negotiating a loan contract with the African Republic in accordance with the plan drawn up under League auspices.

This plan provides for administrative reforms under supervision of foreign officials, including a financial adviser who, the plan says, "shall be designated by the President of the United States and approved by the President of the Republic of Liberia and appointed by him." The plan was forwarded on Oct. 5 by the United States Government to the American Finance Corporation, the Firestone subsidiary.

The American representative, Mr. Samuel Reber Jr., told the council committee that the Finance Corporation would probably be ready to begin negotiations next month.

These "other interests" include those of a Danish-German syndicate which desires to negotiate a road building contract with Liberia, whereby the syndicate, in return for constructing the roads, would receive grants of land, including mineral and timber rights. British interests also are said to be negotiating for gold mining concessions in the interior of the country.

BOOZE IS BOOZE WHEREVER SOLD, SPENCE SHOWS

Canadian Says Dr. Butler Errs in Defense of Quebec System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 13—Criticism of Canadian government control of liquor and of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's theory that drinking places without bars and where patrons are served at tables would not be saloons was voiced by Mr. Ben H. Spence, for many years Washington correspondent of the Toronto Star, at the first of a series of dry forums at the University of Pittsburgh yesterday.

"Booze is booze no matter where or when it is sold," Mr. Spence declared. "Put liquor into the store and you turn the store into a saloon, no matter what you call it."

Attacking Dr. Butler's proposal that the United States adopt the Quebec system of liquor control, Mr. Spence declared that "the only time the Government under the Quebec system can control a bottle of liquor is when that bottle is sitting harmlessly on the shelf of the store."

"Once that bottle gets into a man's home and he takes the cork out and drinks, the liquor controls him," he added.

Mr. Spence declared that "there is not a drop of liquor sold in Canada that doesn't have its private profit," and said that out of 5330 liquor distribuation places in the Dominion, 4259 are retail liquor selling establishments. Of these 2993 are public drinking places, he added.

As Mr. Spence interprets Canada's liquor system, "it is the old liquor traffic back again, functioning through a more efficient marketing system." He scouted the argument that by giving the people beer the Government can stop the sale of whisky. He said official figures show that with the increased consumption of beer in the provinces, a marked increase in whisky consumption also was shown.

"And with the increased consumption of liquors, there has been a great increase in the number of crimes and automobile accidents," Mr. Spence continued.

Discussing the effect of the Canadian liquor systems on the home life of his people, Mr. Spence said he would much prefer to see all liquor consumed in public drinking places than taken into the homes where children would be initiated into the drinking habit. By this system, he held, Canada has gone into partnership with the liquor traffic which "America has had the decency to outlaw."

'SHOOTING' 4000 PHOTOGRAPHS IN SECOND ATTAINED

'Tech' Announces Device That Measures Speed of 'a Wink of the Eye'

Permitting the taking of photographs at the rate of 4000 a second, a unique electrical circuit, producing an instantaneous flash of light many times more brilliant than sunlight, is announced today by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

As a result of this notable advancement in the field of high speed photography, the device has already been used in taking some ordinary, everyday things and showing them up in ways the hand or the eye could never follow otherwise.

The splash of a drop of spilt milk may be nothing to cry over, but when the new high-speed camera watches this simple occurrence, a drop of spilt milk is something to exclaim about. By aiming a camera at the falling drop with the film moving across the lens somewhere at a velocity up to 200 miles an hour, the new camera with the intense light synchronized with the high speed overtakes the falling drop of milk and catches the splash in the almost unbelievable shape of a miniature crown tipped with infinitesimal pearl-like drops.

As a timing piece, the new high speed method of photography puts

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

TURN TO HOOVER BY DRY FORCES FOUND IN WEST

Curtis Well Received on Tour—Farm Women Defend Prohibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—Evidence of a quiet swing of dry sentiment toward President Hoover is observable today in the middle West, the busiest arena of the campaign.

Drys are beginning to climb down off the fence on Mr. Hoover's side, according to authentic reports. This tendency is most noticeable among the women, and has made its way to the farm. As the farmers are traditionally dry, it may have an important effect upon wavering farm states.

The rising dry vote is likely to help President Hoover in such critical states as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Nebraska, notes one of the best political observers in the West.

Abandoning Indecision

Some of the most influential dry leaders are getting over their indecision as to what to do, and personally coming to the position that their only hope is in Mr. Hoover, as between the two candidates.

What appears to be taking place is that after a long stretch of disappointment and doubt, a great many drys are finally coming to a conclusion as to what to do. Questioning has been especially strong among the women, who are idealistic in politics. Many of the dry women did not know whether they would vote at all.

The trend now apparently getting well in motion is to vote and to vote for Mr. Hoover as offering more than Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose liquor program is felt to promise nothing but destruction to prohibition.

Curtis Draws Crowds

Vice-President Curtis's unusual reception on his speech-making campaign is regarded among the best observers as to be explained in part by prohibition sentiment. The Vice-President, who is a veteran at campaigning, is reported to be making the best success of all the Republican speakers in the West. He is drawing crowds, it is said, such as have seldom or never been seen before, and doing better than he himself ever before did. Mr. Curtis is dry and said so in his acceptance speech. He is feeling the sympathetic response to it on his tour, it is said.

Now when the farmers' vote may prove decisive in the presidential election, this is the hour to strike out for it with some appeal to the farmers' dryness, as some leading farm experts here see it. The farmer has heard about the tariff, they say, and the other issues, but he is dry and often fervently so. His wife is even more so. The farm home appears to be ready to veer toward Mr. Hoover, in many cases, on this one issue alone, so it is reported.

But not nearly enough is being done to win the farmer with the better coice which President Hoover offers him from the dry standpoint, say observers. This, they declare, is the very hour for such action.

Voters Shown to Have Power To Correct Social Conditions Obtaining in State and Nation

Mr. Citizen Points to Coal Miners Illy Paid in Scrip and Chicago Teachers Losing Pay by Depreciated Paper—Sees Remedy in Ballot

WE GO TO VOTE SERIES
Fourth of Eighteen Articles

By ROLAND HALL SHARP
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ballots can be made to spell social well-being—or its lack.

Voters who oppose child labor, who are uneasy over prisons crowded with youthful offenders, or who wish to change social conditions that set poverty stalking through city streets, have it within their power to improve these things.

The United States has gone far toward giving its citizens the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But as anyone knows, every part of the country offers opportunities for further advance in that direction.

For example, travelers through the coal belt from Pennsylvania to West Virginia and Ohio may see evidences of unbelievably bad working conditions. The morning paper in a mining town tells of bullets that found human marks in sniping that is being carried on by striking unionists and mine guards. State troopers take command of the mines.

Such incidents in the "land of the free" mean that the free still have social ills to correct. Squalid huts near the mines tell a story of medieval living conditions. Miners in a certain area in this region receive 36 cents for a mine carload of coal—dug and brought to the surface.

Two miners working together here can earn less than $1 a day. Furthermore it is paid in scrip acceptable only at stores operated by the mine owners, where high prices usually eat further into the miner's actual pay.

Why are such practices tolerated by Americans? If state troopers must step in to preserve order when outbursts occur, why does not the state government act beforehand to correct social injustices from which outbursts arise? Minimum wage laws, properly enforced, would remove the miners' chief complaint.

No one ever heard of a mine operator who would accept scrip from

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

OKLAHOMA CITY CAMP PROJECT REDUCES CRIME

City Within City Believed Best Method of Handling Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—By establishment of a Community Camp, Oklahoma City has made much progress in handling the unemployment situation.

Prior to establishment of this camp, which really is a city within a city, more than 4000 people were scattered along the North Canadian River, dependent upon charity organizations for a living, and with slight governmental supervision. Business institutions along the river front were harassed by prowlers and petty thievery.

The city passed an anti-squatters ordinance and more than 1000 of these people scattered along the river front left the city and the remaining 2500 were moved into a camp provided by the city. City water was provided and modern sanitary facilities installed. Immediately the number of petty crimes lessened.

An experienced construction superintendent was placed in charge of the camp and a schoolhouse built. All of this was accomplished without cost to the city, as each family moving into the camp must work at least one full day each week on construction work in the camp or pay at least $1 a week. This was done to keep shirkers out of the camp.

All the children are able to take advantage of a full term of school. A survey conducted before the establishment of the camp showed that about 40 per cent of the children were behind in their school grades, but within a year this percentage has been reduced until less than 20 per cent are reported behind in their school work.

Representatives from charity organizations in various parts of the country have come to Oklahoma City within the past few months to investigate the community camp idea as conducted here, and many believe it the best method of handling the combined unemployment and charity problem.

The total cost of providing these facilities for a community varying in population from 2000 to 3000, has been less than $20,000. Of course, this does not include the money that has been used by charity organizations in providing food and clothing, but it does include housing facilities as well as sanitary improvements.

FEDERAL TEST SHOWS BETTER TRADE OUTLOOK

Commerce Department Finds Improvement to Be General

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—A nation-wide survey just conducted by the Department of Commerce, in which approximately 200 chambers of commerce and trade associations were consulted, revealed, according to announcement from Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce, "some degree of improvement in business."

The following reports chosen at random from the 199 made public by Mr. Chapin show the major trends of business in the country:

Massachusetts associated industries:

"Gains in excess of seasonal are being recorded by industries in Massachusetts. Orders for textiles have contributed much to the gain, the index figure for September reaching the level of 1926. Most encouraging are orders being received for industrial goods such as machinery and equipment, although practically all lines of industry seem to have purchased."

Los Angeles, Calif., Chamber of Commerce:

"Tangible proof of the upward swing of business comes with reports of major commercial and industrial activities many of which show gains over preceding months that indicate progress."

Better in Philadelphia

Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce:

"Conditions have improved materially in the Philadelphia area in the last month. In many lines of industry the employment schedules have lengthened and old workers are being returned to their jobs in a number of basic industries."

Seattle, Wash., Chamber of Commerce:

"Generally speaking, the outlook is much brighter than a month ago. Small indices virtually everywhere point to an upturn. This is reflected in greater optimism."

Georgia Manufacturers' Association:

"Conditions in manufacturing plants in Georgia started to show improvement in August. We look for a good winter as compared with 1931 and 1930, and for a strong upward movement in 1933."

Cleveland Chamber of Commerce:

"Employment in Cleveland factories has tended to stabilize, with hours worked increasing in September."

Others Not So Good

Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce:

"Banks report decidedly improved banking conditions. . . . Our industrial leaders are conservatively optimistic, looking for slow but steady upward trends."

Omaha (Neb.) Chamber of Commerce:

"Past 60 days have shown a very healthy trend in business in the Omaha area."

In the minority are reports of increasing unemployment and still sinking public confidence. The York (Penna.) Chamber of Commerce reports:

"There has been a noticeable pick-up in textiles, some plants working 24 hours. Opposed to this trend, however, is a decided trend downward in our machine industries. One large plant is closed entirely. The largest in the city, employing some 1800 men, is closed completely during the month of October without any definite assurance of an upward trend in the near future."

Salt Lake City reports that unemployment there is at least 50 per cent greater than at the same season last year. Department store sales for August in the city fell off 36.5 per cent compared with August of last year.

'Seen But Not Heard' Adage Turned About in the New Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Meet the modern secretary! She greets your callers, keeps your accounts, answers the telephone, and writes your letters. But—lo—she is never in the office!

Positively, there is no trick here. It is merely the novel device that has been installed in a Los Angeles business building and which permits a large number of separate businesses to share their assistants. The completely electrified offices that result are now standard equipment in the building and are furnished by the Western Electric Company.

Suppose, for instance, that you are to visit Mr. Jones in his new electric office at the Haas Building. Mr. Jones is out, but you do not know that. Upon entering the door of his reception room, a pleasant voice is heard coming out of the wall.

"Good afternoon, sir," it says. "Will you be kind enough to say what I can do for you?"

You look about hastily. No one is there. But the voice does not let you wonder; it hastens on to reassure you that nothing is out of the way. Just answer in a normal tone, it requests.

"I'm sorry to tell you that Mr. Jones is out," it says. "He is expecting you, though, Mr. Smith, but was called away for a few moments. He will return in 10 minutes. Now in the meantime you will find a folder of information upon the table at your right, which Mr. Jones left there for your inspection. If there is anything more that you wish just push the button on your left and tell me."

By this time the average caller should have recovered from his astonishment and be already consumed with curiosity. And if he really wants to know what has happened, it should not be a difficult matter to explain.

When Mr. Jones's door opened, a light flashed in the central communication office. Having been supplied by Mr. Jones with the necessary information, the operator was then able to receive his caller by means of a system of microphones and loudspeakers even though many floors below.

But the electric office has many more features than this. Upon Mr. Jones's personal desk is a set of buttons and a microphone. They are indicated as for stenographer, typist, bookkeeper, messenger, etc. When Mr. Jones wants to dictate a letter, he pushes the proper button and a voice from another loudspeaker on the wall asks what he will have done.

"Take this letter to Brown & Co., he begins. The letter completed, he asks that it be repeated to him. "Correct," he says; "please stamp my signature at the bottom and mail it for me."

A centralized staff of trained clerical workers is employed to answer the demands of office holders. Obviously, this may do away with the need for many personal stenographers, typists, reception clerks, and other office assistants. But Mr. William C. Keim, manager of the building, insists that it will not bring about further unemployment.

American Academy of Speech Needed To Settle Disputed Pronunciations

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—The tempo of modern life will eventually result in a condensation and shortening of words in American speech, in the opinion of Mr. Richard Borden, professor of public speaking at New York University. Carelessness is the chief defect of speech, Professor Borden declared, as he repudiated stilted precision of accent which is invading the theater and public speaking platforms as the standard of correct English.

"The true standard of correct speech in America is the language spoken by educated and traveled Americans," he said. "It is not the speech of the theater which is retained as an hierarchy of elocution teachers."

Professor Borden held that an Academy of Speech was an increasing necessity in the United States to decide on the correct pronunciation of words. As it is now, with every public speaking instructor an authority, there is plenty of disagreement, he added.

Assimilation of letters in words, dropping of letters and separation constitute the chief defects in American speech, Professor Borden continued. Saying "guvment" for "government" and "mystry" for "mystery" were cited as examples of shortening words to the extent of a sound unit or a syllable, due usually to haste in speech. The pronunciation of "pungkin" for "pumpkin," "wassamatter" for "what is the matter" are examples of the attempt by the careless speaker to make himself understood with the minimum of lingual effort, he added.

"The effect of carelessness as a motivation in the evolution of speech in the United States is best appreciated when it is understood that speech habits are largely fixed in infancy," Professor Borden said. "The child models his speech on the careless utterance of parents or servants with careless speech. To this he adds the burden of his own carelessness as he matures, only to pass the new model on to his children."

THE MONITOR INDEX

THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

FEATURES

We Go to Vote 1
Events Tonight 2
The Home Forum 7
The Beauty and Service of Friendship [With Norwegian Translation]
The Young Folks' Page 10
Radio Programs 11
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

THINGS PRESENT

To light the fire or not to—that is the question these fall days. If you have a few minutes to spend pleasantly, read "Who Lit the Fire?" up in the northeast corner of the Editorial page.

Do you know about the world's greatest zoo? Some interesting facts with regard to this animal sanctuary, which is 12 times the area of the District of Columbia, appear on the Young Folks' page.

In the wilds of Mexico there is a canyon 4000 to 5000 feet deep and extending more than 100 miles, as you will note in a short article on the Home Forum page.

All budding editors and proof readers are invited to test their ability with the Editor's Puzzle on the Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Professor Carver will have something important to say on the subject of sumptuary laws. "Prohibition Facts."

Friday brings the new Household page.

Big Cut in Empire's Barriers to Trade

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London, Oct. 13

DOMINION trade barriers against British exporters and manufacturers have been lowered by the Ottawa conference agreements, according to estimates, to the following extent:

Canada: 40 per cent of imports get lower customs duties. Free entry for goods valued at $8,000,000.

Australia: 4 to 10 per cent reduction in duties on important manufactures (included barbed wire, farm and mining machinery and steel plates).

New Zealand: £10,000,000 trade benefited.

South Africa: £3,000,000 trade benefited.

India: £14,000,000 trade benefited.

Sweeping Gain To Britain By Ottawa Tariff

Bennett's Schedules Push Inter-Empire Trade—Setback for Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 13—Widely varied and substantial trade concessions are granted to the United Kingdom by Canada in return for new preferences and quotas on primary products and a continuation of free entry into the British market for semi-manufactured and manufactured goods.

By the terms of this agreement concluded here at the recent Imperial Economic Conference, and presented yesterday in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Dominion makes changes in 225 substantive tariff items, and on 223 of these the British preference is materially increased. In 81 items there is reduction of the British preferential rate only; in 89 there is increase in the intermediate or general rate or both, and in 49 there is reduction in the British preferential rate accompanied by increases in the intermediate or general rate, or both. Whereas under the old rates there are 81 items free of duty, under the British preferential tariff, there are 157 free items.

Changes in respect of the larger groups of commodities affect iron and steel, textiles, leathers, chemicals, glass, vegetable oils, alcoholic liquors.

Losses for United States

Canada's import trade from foreign countries affected by the new agreement with the United Kingdom is valued at approximately $115,000,000 according to the figures of the fiscal year ending March 31 last.

The United States, being Canada's chief source of commodities affected by the new tariff schedule, stands to lose as much as $50,000,000 annually. The actual amount of trade is $68,000,000. The largest items affected and the amounts involved are: Anthracite, $15,000,000; rubber, $3,400,000; automobile parts, $2,400,000; electric radio apparatus, $4,000,000; books, $1,400,000; tomatoes, $1,300,000; advertising matter, $1,200,000; coconut and palm oils, $1,400,000; cotton seed oil, $1,200,000; thin steel sheets, $1,800,000; steel sheets for manufacturing $1,600,000; steel angle beams etc., $1,800,000; automobile tops, wheels and bodies, $1,000,000; surgical and dental apparatus, $1,200,000; mercerized yarns, $1,100,000; hides and skins, $1,500,000.

The foreign trade other than the United States affected amounts to

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

75—Is It Consistent for One Who Thinks It No Harm to Take a Glass of Liquor to Vote for Prohibition?

IT IS quite consistent, provided he does not connive at the violation of law by patronizing a bootlegger. A man may like the taste of liquor, feel perfectly competent to drink moderately without harm to himself, and yet recognize the evils of the commercialized drink trade. He may have observed that powerful financial interests are in a position to make money by spreading the drink habit, and that, in proportion as they spread the drink habit, they increase the sum total of human misery. Unless he places his own appetite above social welfare, such a man will vote for prohibition.

To vote for a law and then connive at its violation is, of course, thoroughly hypocritical. Members of Congress and others who vote dry and drink wet in this sense are beneath contempt. They who vote dry and obey the law, even though they like liquor and think that they could drink it without harm to themselves, are entitled to our highest respect. They put social welfare above their own appetites. There are many stanch prohibitionists of this kind. To condemn them is to show an utter inability to comprehend how one could surrender a personal gratification for the public good.

CORNER STONE OF SUPREME COURT LAID

Hoover Heads Exercises at Site of $9,740,000 Home of Tribunal

NATIONS OF WORLD WELL REPRESENTED

Chief Justice Hughes Among Speakers—Building Called 'House of Refuge'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Amid impressive rites, the corner stone of the new Supreme Court Building was laid today on Capitol Hill "as a testimonial," in the words of Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice, "to an imperishable ideal of liberty under law." President Hoover presided at the ceremony.

Representatives of the legal profession of England, France and other European nations were present, together with visiting lawyers from the annual convention of the American Bar Association. Besides the Chief Justice, Mr. John W. Davis, presidential candidate in 1924, and Mr. Guy A. Thompson, president of the American Bar Association, made addresses. All stressed the symbolic significance of the event as indicating America's determination to meet present difficulties, to win the fight against lawlessness, and to continue the great tradition of a "government of laws and not of men."

"We are in a time of keen distress and widespread misgiving," declared the Chief Justice. "It is a world of unrest. The perennial strife with lawlessness has assumed new aspects and has brought society to new and serious tests of its ability to protect itself. Few, if any, have the gift of prophecy. This edifice, however, attests confidence. It suggests permanence, not the permanence of stone and steel, but of an idea; not, in this respect, of particular formulas, but of a conception of the basic needs of our organized society."

Abode of the Peacemaker

With hardly less emphasis, Mr. Davis described the future edifice of the great court as the "abode of the peacemaker" and "the house of refuge."

"Over against the greed, or malice or ignorance or unwisdom of the majority," he said, "we raise a barrier of constitutional right that it dare not cross, and behind which men's liberties are to remain as secure from the tyranny of the crowd as from the tyranny of the king. Fleeing then to this altar, an oppressed minority—its humblest member, even, is to find raised over him the shield and buckler of the law, and standing in its august shadow is to bid defiance to the clamorous multitude who would rob him of his liberty or his life."

The event today brought to the culmination proposals for giving the Supreme Court a home of its own, which were heard almost coincident with the court's first organization, 142 years ago. The great new structure, designed by Mr. Cass Gilbert, is expected to become one of the show places of the capital, and to rank in impressiveness with the White House, home of the Executive and the Capitol, home of the Legislative branch of American Government.

The vicissitudes of the Supreme Court in its housing from its first home on Broad Street, New York, in 1790, till the Government finally moved to "the mud flats of the Potomac," a century and more ago were traced today both by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Davis. It was described by the Chief Justice as a "temple of noble proportions—an achievement of the most distinguished architectural skill, which will be one of the outstanding ornaments of a beautiful capital."

Mementos for Future Ages

The following objects were included among those placed in the corner stone of the new Supreme Court Building today:

An imperishable ceramic photograph of the present Supreme Court and a ceramic photograph of former Chief Justice Taft.

Public documents relating to building.

Latest volume of American Bar Association reports.

Photograph of model of building.

Drawing of plan of main floor, signed by Mr. Cass Gilbert, architect.

Latest volume Supreme Court reports.

Congressional Directory.

World Almanac, 1932.

Photograph of the Capitol.

Pamphlet containing Constitution of the United States and Declaration of Independence.

Latest report of the Attorney-General.

Copies of the addresses of the Chief Justice and of Mr. Davis in connection with the ceremonies.

Copy of the United States Daily, Oct. 13, 1932.

On Commanding Site

The site on which the massive marble structure is rising is located east of the Capitol and north of the Library of Congress, on a block bounded by East Capitol Street, Maryland Avenue, First Street and Second Street.

The exterior of the $9,740,000 structure will harmonize with the other buildings of the Capitol group. The main courtroom will be located in the central section of the building and wings on each side will house offices and minor rooms. The fine proportions of the building are al-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

MAINE RECOUNT IN THIRD DISTRICT TO BEGIN OCT. 18

Affidavits Charging Illegal Practices Filed by Brewster

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 13 (AP)—A recount of Representative to Congress votes cast in the third district in last month's state election, requested by former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, will commence Oct. 18, Governor Gardiner and the executive council voted yesterday.

To make specific some of the charges in his recount petition, Mr. Brewster filed three affidavits naming towns and plantations in which he charged "fraudulent practices, illegal acts, and errors" were committed in the voting.

Among these charges were that more than 1200 names on the voting lists of 16 towns and plantations in Aroostook County were not legally entitled to vote; that election officials marked ballots for voters with and without the voters' aid; in two places there were no voting booths, and in two places about one-half of the voters could not read and write.

As the third district congressional vote now stands tabulated by the Governor and council, Mr. Brewster, Republican, was defeated by 294 votes by Mr. John G. Utterback of Bangor, Democrat.

One of the affidavits presented by Mr. Brewster, signed by State Senator Carl R. Weymouth, of Newport, Republican, and Mr. Edward S Mack, chairman of the Penobscot County Republican Committee, declared that "more than 600 names on the voting lists of Van Buren, St. Francis Plantation, Wallagrass Plantation and St. John Plantation were not legally entitled to vote," and alleged that "more than 600 names" on the voting lists of 12 other places were "not entitled to vote." These places were listed as Connor, Eagle Lake, Fort Kent, Frenchville, Grand Isle, Madawaska, St. Agatha and the plantations of Allegash, Cyr, Hamlin, New Canada and Winterville.

Another signed by Mr. Arthur Boyle, first selectman of Eagle Lake, said voting stalls in Eagle Lake "had no doors or curtains on them; about 80 per cent of the voters were assisted in voting by the election clerks who stood beside them at the booth and showed them how to mark their ballots; the ballots were not indorsed by the clerk who assisted; one clerk would usually help a voter, not two clerks, and assistance was given because about half of the voters could not read and write and the rest were helped because they did not know how to vote."

A third affidavit, signed by Elodie M. Violette of Connor, said she and Mrs. Clare Paradis were the ballot clerks at Connor; that "there were not voting booths; the voters as they came in would indicate whether they wanted to vote a Republican or Democratic ticket or Mrs. Paradis or I would ask them about it; all Democrats would go to Mrs. Paradis and she would mark the ballots for them or show them how to mark them; Mrs. Paradis does not speak much English but would talk to the voters in French; Mrs. Paradis and I either marked all the ballots or saw how they were marked; all but five of the voters went to Mrs. Paradis on that day; not over one-half of the voters that day were able to read.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Friday partly cloudy, possibly with occasional light rain; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, possibly with occasional light rain late tonight or Friday; not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably followed by occasional light rain late tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west winds, somewhat overcast weather, probably followed by occasional light rain tonight or Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	60	Montreal	36	40
Bismarck	36	56	Nantucket	46	58
Boston	44	58	New Orleans	58	70
Buffalo	38	46	New York	42	58
Calgary	44	58	Norfolk, Va.	54	62
Charleston	60	70	North Platte	40	82
Chicago	46	46	Philadelphia	46	60
Cincinnati	56	60	Phoenix, Ariz.	68	70
Denver	48	80	Pittsburgh	40	50
Eastport, Me.	40	48	Portland, Me.	42	52
Hatteras	62	68	Raleigh	52	64
Honolulu, T.H.		82	St. Louis	58	72
7p.m. Oct. 12	76		St. Paul	30	38
Helena, Mont.	44	64	Salt Lake City	48	70
Huron, S. D.	30	62	San Francisco	56	66
Jacksonville	64	80	Santa Fe, N.M.	50	72
Kansas City	60	76	Seattle	54	56
Key West	82	86	Tampa	72	86
Los Angeles	60	74	Washington	44	62
Memphis	54	68	Wichita, Kan.	54	80
Miami, Fla.	82	84	Williston, N.D.	40	54

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 13.
B—Maximum Oct. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 10:39 p. m., Friday 10:52 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:36 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Yale-in-China Shows Increase In Enrollment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 13—Yale-in-China, which is located in Changsha, has started the academic year with an increased enrollment, according to a report received at the executive office here today. The advice states that while the students of Yale-in-China have taken an active part in expressing their disapproval of the acts of the Japanese in Manchuria and Shanghai, they have stuck close to their work, realizing that their participation in politics at the present time will not benefit their country.

Dr. H. H. K'ung, who has been the Minister of Industry of the Nationalist Government of China for several years, and who is a member of the Governing Board of Hua Chung College, of which the Yale-in-China School of Science is a part, is expected to arrive in New York within a few days, it was announced. Dr. K'ung received his degree from the Yale Graduate School in 1907 and has held important positions in the Nanking Government for the past nine years.

The enrollment of the Hua Chung College, according to the report, is gradually increasing, and now includes 100 students. In the boys' academy there are now enrolled 288 students, all boarding students, who were carefully chosen by examinations.

All foreign staff members of Yale-in-China are now in Changsha. K. S. Ying, who received his master's degree from Yale last June, has returned to Yali in Changsha as dean of the academy. Mr. Ying takes the place of Mr. C. C. Lao, who becomes the principal, replacing Dr. Pu Hwang, who has become head of the department of education in the Hua Chung College. Mr. Shenwu Wan, of the staff of Yale-in-China, is now in New Haven, studying chemical engineering in the Yale Graduate School. Mr. Wan holds the fellowship provided for Yale-in-China by the class of 1898 of Yale College.

Continued Extravagance in Government
Means
Increasing Burden of Taxation
Which Means
Continued Depression and Unemployment

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Date ..... Signature .....

(For use of those who wish to contribute)

I inclose $..... as a contribution.

Harvard Students Study in Europe

Eleven members of last year's senior class at Harvard University are now in Europe on prize scholarships for foreign study and travel, according to a survey made public through University Hall this morning. Three of these, Mr. Spencer Pollard of Washington, D. C., Mr. Richard N. Clark Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., and Mr. Burnet M. Davis of Chicago, Ill., are Rhodes scholars, along with three others who were formerly members of the graduate schools making the largest group contributed by any single American university.

Included in the group of strictly Harvard prize awards are the Lionel de Jersey Scholarships for study at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, awarded to Mr. Oscar Sutermeister of Kansas City, Mo., the Charles Henry Fiske Scholarship for study at Trinity College, awarded to Mr. Geoffrey Lewis of Brookline, Mass., and the Henry Russell Shaw Traveling Fellowship, held by Mr. David H. Popper of White Plains, N. Y.

The Frederick Sheldon Prize Fellowships for study in Europe were awarded to four seniors, Messrs. David D. Boyden of Boylston, Mass., Robert K. Brown of Colorado Springs, Colo., Moses Abromovitz of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Frank Gilchrist of Plainfield, N. J. The recently established Henry Fund allowed Garrett Birkhoff '34, to travel abroad for the purpose of study.

EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Food Show, Mechanics Building, until 10, through Oct. 15.

Lynn Historical Society: Opening meeting of season; address, "Social Conditions in Salem on the Eve of the Revolution," by Mr. Stephen W. Phillips; refreshments and social hour; Society House, 125 Green Street, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner meeting; address, "Economy in Government," by Mrs. Edith N. Rogers, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Emerson College: Reading of Shakespeare's "King Lear," by Mr. Henry Lawrence Southwick, president of Emerson College, opening reading of series, Chambers Hall, Huntington Avenue, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Talk, "Jesus and the World Today," by the Rev. Daniel Bliss, 7.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Third employment council meeting; talk, "Discovering My Vocational Assets," by Dr. Fred C. Smith, Bates Hall, 7:30.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Board of Trade, Highland Hall, 8.

Boston Public Library: Lecture on "Russia," by Dr. Frank Nowak, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8. Open to public.

Education for New England lecture, "New England and the Rest of Our Country," by Mr. Dudley Harmon, New England Council vice-president, 29 Exeter Street, 7:30.

City Club of Boston: "Badminton Night," auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 8.

Theaters

Hollis—"The Mikado," 8:15.
Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Plymouth—Jane Cowl in "The Man With a Load of Mischief," 8:30.
Copley—"The Squeaker," 8:30.
Uptown—"The Phantom President," at 1:00, 3:05, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35 p. m.
Paramount—"The Phantom President," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Ex-Regents D. A. R. Club: First meeting of year, talk, "Customs and Costumes the World Around," by Mrs. Albion M. Boothby, Hotel Vendome, 2:30.

Exhibition of needlework, Perkins Hall, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, morning and afternoon.

New England Food Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m to 10 p. m., through Oct. 15.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "Seeds and Their Travels," 9:30, 11 and 1:30; and "Cotton from Seed to Cloth," 10, 2:30. First meeting of Stamp Club, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily from 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Sale of Bulbs, benefit Associate Training School for Attendant Nurses, 222 Newbury Street, 9 to 6, through Saturday.

Lowell Institute: Fourth lecture in series, "Economic Policy Under the Stuarts," by Mr. E. Lipson: "Commercial Policy: The Principles of the Mercantile System," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Visiting and Donation Day, Free Hospital for Women, 80 Glenn Road, Brookline, 10 to 5.

Women's Republican Club: First lecture in series, "How to Meet the Problems of Normal Childhood and Youth," auspices Judge Baker Foundation; "Meeting the Problems of Family Relationships," by Prof. Eduard C. Lindeman, followed by luncheon discussion, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Monday from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Chelsea Porcelains presented by Richard C. Paine; eighteenth and early nineteenth century English Mezzotints; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz; German and Netherlands engravings of the fifteenth century.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room; Exhibition of Washingtonia. To be continued indefinitely.

Goodman-Walker Studio, 627 Boylston Street—"Paintings of Today," by Chaffee, Gold, Knaths, Levinson, Redman, Romano, V. Smith, Van Veen and Weinrich.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Sporting Prints. Continuing through Oct. 15.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibition in main gallery, for which no closing date is assigned.

Casson Galleries, 578 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Grace Horn's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Lithographs by J. Ivey Rose. Pencil drawings by John Pratt Whitman. Through Oct. 17.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—American Masters. Through Oct. 15.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century. Japanese prints by Hiroshi Yoshida. Through month of October.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Exhibition of Currier & Ives Prints.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

SUBWAY PROJECT URGED TO AVOID DOLE

Either the proposed Huntington Avenue subway must be started as soon as possible or else "dole" will have to be provided for former war veterans now on the soldiers' relief lists, Mayor James M. Curley warned yesterday. The Mayor declared the starting of the project would provide permanent employment for all these veterans within 60 days.

The proposed project, which would cost $8,500,000, is opposed by the directors of the elevated, who do not think the financial condition of the railway warrant the project. Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who favors the project, will meet with the directors of the road next Monday, it was reported at the State House today.

Pilots' Day Honors Won by Lieut. Snow

Lieut. Crocker Snow of Boston added a distinctive prize to his collection of flying trophies yesterday when he won top honors at the Sportsman Pilots' Day held at the Boston Airport yesterday. It was the first event of its kind ever held in New England and nearly a score of amateur pilots from this region participated in the afternoon events.

Sharing the spotlight with Lieutenant Snow was Mr. Marion Short of Wallingford, Conn., who won the Boston to Natick-Wellesley Airport Derby. Lieutenant Snow, an official of the Ames-Skyways, Inc., won first place in the obstacle and speed events and third in the derby, thus gaining the highest aggregate of points for the various contests. Mr. Short tied for second place with Mr. Robert Harkness. The toss of the coin decided the deadlock. Mr. Harkness got the silver cup symbolic of third prize for sportsman pilots.

Women took part in the flying activities. Mrs. Theodore Kenyon and Miss Margaret Kimball of Lexington paired up in the obstacle race and took third honors. There was a raw wind sweeping over the airport but a crowd of approximately 3000 stuck it out. The army was on hand to fill in between acts with an exhibition of aerial combat. A ground officer gave a zoomby-zoom description of what in name compared with the fight on Lookout Mountain which was known as "the battle above the clouds." Capt. Albert L. Edson, superintendent of the airport, was referee.

MODERNIZATION OF NEW ENGLAND PLANTS IS URGED

Meeting to Promote Movement in Area Is Held in Boston

Modernization of plant facilities to meet the anticipated demand for industrial expansion when it comes was urged upon New England business men yesterday at a well-attended meeting of the New England Council in the Hotel Statler.

The meeting marked the New England launching of the nation-wide campaign for industrial rehabilitation, at which it was enthusiastially voted to organize local committees in every industrial community, and to make a canvass of manufacturing plants in the interests of replacing obsolete equipment.

Advantages to the manufacturer of modernizing his plant at this period were called unprecedented. It was pointed out that materials are cheap and improvements can be made without interrupting regular production schedules. And the results, speakers stated, would be added employment, lower production costs, and available facilities for turning on full steam when the sudden business upturn comes as expected.

Plant modernization, Mr. Harry C. Knight, president of the New England Council, explained, covers replacement of obsolete equipment, alteration of buildings, rearrangement of machinery and installation of new machinery.

"In the promotion of industrial renovation," Mr. A. W. Robertson, chairman of the National Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation, said, "we have not the slightest idea of going into anyone's office and telling him to spend money for the good of the country or how to spend his money. We are simply suggesting why the executive could not choose a better time than now to put his house in order if he finds he can afford it."

It was explained that the larger committees would facilitate their work by appointing local community committees. Following the meeting the representatives of industry met informally with the New England chairmen and national chairman of the movement.

The work of the committee will be supplemented by that of the "job security by job sharing" standard bearers of the New England Council, it was announced. This local campaign will be facilitated, according to council headquarters yesterday, by the immediate appointment of regional and local chairmen throughout New England. It is the purpose of the council to see that every employer in New England is made acquainted with the objectives of the campaign within a month.

State chairmen have been appointed as follows: New Hampshire, Mr. Howard C. Lincoln of the Sullivan Machine Company, Claremont; Vermont, Mr. Leon S. Gay, treasurer of Gay Brothers Company, Cavendish; Massachusetts, Mr. Edgar C. Wrightington, vice-president of Colonial Beacon Oil Company; Connecticut, Mr. Manley E. Chester, manager Whitney-Blake Company, New Haven; Rhode Island, Mr. William L. Sweet, treasurer Rumford Chemical Works, Providence.

ILLINOIS MINERS ACCEPT ARMISTICE

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Oct. 13 (AP)—There was an armistice in the Illinois coal miners' war here today as outsiders were pushed over the Christian County line and warned not to return.

National guardsmen—four companies of them—tramped the streets to preserve order and to act as convoys for men going to and from work at the Peabody Coal Company mines, operated under wage contracts from the United Mine Union.

Yesterday, with thousands of out-of-the-county strikers present, the annual commemoration of the "Virden massacre" was turned into a rout. The Virden celebration is held here annually to commemorate the killing of about 20 men in rioting at Virden, Ill., in 1898, as hundreds of miners gathered to form their first Illinois union.

Traffic Policemen Win Parade Medal

The traffic division of the Boston Police Department won the silver trophy for the best company in line at the annual police parade yesterday. The trophy is awarded by the Boston Police Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars. Capt. Bernard J. Hoppe, retired leader of the traffic division, viewed the parade on Boston Common, where 1500 police officers were drawn up in company front for inspection. The former captain was widely congratulated for the showing made by the men trained under his régime.

Thousands of spectators paused along the line of march as the blue files moved along with white gloves swinging in the best West Point fashion. The mounted men led the line, Sergt. Edward B. Cain, an accomplished horseman, commanding.

Mayor Curley reviewed the parade from City Hall stand, the platoons swinging up over the hill from School Street into Beacon Street and past the State House, where Governor Ely and staff also reviewed the force. Mr. Eugene C. Hultman and aides were in the Governor's stand. Mr. Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police, gave the order to march at Dartmouth Street and Commonwealth Avenue.

BROOKLINE TO SHOW GREEK FABRIC WORK

A collection of embroidered table linens, bags, clothing and handloomed fabrics made in the workrooms of the Near East Industries in Athens, Greece, will be exhibited for sale at Longwood Towers, Brookline, next Monday from 10 until 5 o'clock. Miss Priscilla Capps, daughter of Prof. Edward Capps of Princeton University, who has directed the work in Athens for seven years, will be in Brookline to conduct the sale.

During the past year Miss Capps introduced the spinning and weaving of raw silk, a fabric first used by the medieval Greeks. She will return to Athens later this month. The Near East Industries is a bureau of the constructive work which the Near East Foundation maintains in Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Palestine and Egypt.

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Massachusetts-Huntington Avenue Section

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Plenty of Wet Talk Is Found In West–Plenty of Dry Also

In Montana and Nevada, and Idaho In Between, One Hears About the Same Arguments Pro and Con as On Streets of New York

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Out in the sparsely populated West "the man on the street" is talking about prohibition just as he is in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. But what is he saying? To find out we traveled through Montana, Nevada, Utah and Idaho and asked him.

Montana and Nevada, having repealed their state enforcement acts, seemed appropriate grounds for seeking reactions on this question. Utah, being unalterably dry, appeared to offer interesting material for a study of the effects of possible surrounding wetness. And one must pass through Idaho in traveling from Montana to Nevada.

There is plenty of "wet talk" in Montana; more around Butte and Helena; less around Missoula and Miles City. The fault lies with the inactivity of the drys, says a citizen of Great Falls.

Yet the gasoline station attendant in Bozeman says: "I am wet, but the wets are not nearly so active as the drys. Why, when you get to be 21 the drys write you a letter, and after you register to vote they actually come to see you and tell you why you ought to vote for prohibition."

Montana adopted its own dry law in 1916 but repealed it in 1926 and in 1928 refused to restore it.

Montana Admittedly Wet

If the drys have been inactive in the past they have awakened to the need now, says a newspaper editor in Miles City. The editor admits to much wetness in Montana. He has gone on raids with the federal officers, he says, and just a couple of miles farther up the creek there would be another still going just as hard as the one that was destroyed, capable of turning out enough whisky to make up for any channel which the officials shut off.

But, says the editor, the drys are having "temperance Sundays" now regularly in the churches; ministers are beginning to preach temperance and there will be a "renaissance" of prohibition sentiment in the next few months.

Montana has "a very clever and very active Woman's Christian Temperance Union," in the opinion of the Miles City editor, an attitude which is held in common by a number of other editors in the State.

"The surface talk is wet but the solid citizenry will vote dry," says the editor.

Yet here is a typical Miles City family off on a picnic. Parents in the front seat of a comfortable car, a little girl perched in the back, all of them taking large bites out of the hamburger sandwiches which have just been purchased from the stand by the side of the road.

Vague About Benefits

"Oh, we are wet," says the man, and the woman nods her head affirmatively.

"Things will be better if we repeal," adds the man, and again the woman nods while the little girl in her pink dress tries to climb over from the rear seat for a better ear for the discussion.

"Better enforcement or better business?" the man was asked, and he replied: "Well, I don't know, but they will be better."

"Do you think that people who want liquor will drink less of it if they can buy it easily?" the man was asked.

But again the reply was; "Well, I don't know."

Take a typical county in the south-central part of the State, Gallatin. Gallatin County includes Gardiner, known to many tourists as a gateway to Yellowstone Park.

The young man in overalls who presides over the biscuit counter in the store at Gardiner says he is wet and all the other fellows in the store are wet, except "that one"—with a nod in the direction of another clerk in the rear of the store.

Whole Family Dry

The dry clerk says yes, indeed he is dry and so are his wife and her mother. In the old days Gardiner with its tiny fringe of buildings along the wall of mountains contained no less than 20 saloons, according to him. He says that first liquor was barred from the park for the employees and the soldiers stationed at the old fort. But the employees and the soldiers soon learned the trick of dressing like tourists and lining up against the hotel bars, so in the end liquor was excluded altogether from the park.

You smile because a cowboy in the park has just told you about a friend of his who drove in from West Yellowstone in a car packed with 69 gallons of "moon" which he sold to the visitors at the hotel in one day.

A local W. C. T. U. officer in Livingston says they are "distributing dry literature knee deep," but the newspaper editor and a half a dozen men on the main street think the town is "pretty wet."

Up and down the street in Bozeman there is a lot of wet talk. The waitress who brings your dinner says, "I am for repeal. Things couldn't be any worse than they are now in Montana." The dining room hostess is "absolutely for repeal" and says that all the women she knows feel the same way.

But the staff at the state college tells a different story. Conditions are better under prohibition, says Miss Gladys Branegan, dean of the college.

Liquor—No Money, No Shoes

The two men in the hardware store are wet, but the shoe shop is in charge of a man who says:

"I am dry. I can remember in the days of the saloon when I was a boy that the manager kept a club under his desk to deal with the staggering men who came into the store nights. That was back in Nebraska, where I come from, but, say, under prohibition I don't see a man that you might call drunk more than once in two years.

"I don't see how giving up prohibition would help my business any. Men who buy liquor wouldn't have money for shoes. There is a big church vote in Bozeman, and, while it doesn't say much, I can tell you it will be counted on election day and counted for prohibition."

This opinion is held too by Mrs. Dawes, president of the state W. C. T. U., who lives in Bozeman.

The drys are awake to the need for campaigning, says the president of the State W. C. T. U. in Bozeman, and they are preparing to meet the call. They will concentrate on precinct organization to get every dry voter to the polls in November, and they will throw their forces especially to the eastern district in the effort to elect an out-and-out dry Congressman.

Idaho Believed Safely Dry

There also is wet talk in Idaho, but the majority opinion of the people along the roads, in the hotels, and among the newspaper offices is that the State never will vote wet.

There may be opinion like that of the fair-haired Viking, who stood on the running board of the car and "policed" it through a rough patch of road mending.

"So long as we get all we want to drink anyway, why bother to change the law," said the youth as he called a warning about the next five miles of newly oiled road.

But probably the more accurate picture of Idaho was given by the farmer who spoke from his seat on a upturned barrel in the blacksmith's shop.

"We built a dam in the river here to divert the water to good uses," he said. "Why should we kick out the dam when we have nothing to put in its place? There is a lot of repeal talk on the surface in Idaho but underneath people would be afraid to try something new.

"Those of us who lived under the old saloon certainly don't want that back. And of course we wouldn't have it. What we would get would be more like the speakeasy—refined. The saloon was rough and so lots of people wouldn't go into it. But the speakeasy is refined and more people will go to it. That kind of thing would be worse than the old saloon."

For Selves or Farmer?

Four men leaning against a gasoline station at Ucon agreed that repeal is the thing. None of them looked old enough to have cast a presidential vote before. But they want liquor themselves and they are convinced the farmer would sell more grain if prohibition were repealed.

A woman in Rexford says, "The only way to really get liquor out of the way is for people to change in their hearts."

Ashton is pretty far north, up near the Montana and Wyoming borders, and its residents say that "it follows after Montana and Wyoming rather than Idaho."

It is Montana which is feared under any substitute plan which would give states the right to determine prohibition for themselves. "It will take a tremendous policing of the mountain roads between Idaho and Montana to keep us dry," it is frequently stated by Idaho people.

Montana Moistens Idaho

Montana now, with no state enforcement code, is said to be shipping gallons of liquor into Idaho and with the airplane and automobile available Idaho residents believe that Montana would make strict enforcement in their State practically an impossibility.

Still most of the people who have an opportunity to come in touch with cross sections of opinion in the State agree that Idaho, like Utah, will stand out against any modification of its dry law.

In Nevada there are many men and women, who call themselves dry, but who nevertheless are seeking an opportunity to declare themselves against prohibition as it operates in Nevada. You will find them all the way from the Truckee River to the Utah line and from Las Vegas north to Elko.

After ratifying the Eighteenth Amendment Nevada repealed its own enforcement law.

One needs to know the country and the people to understand the point of view which is Nevada. There is alkali desert for 100 miles between the last Utah town and Wendover, which is seven-eighths on the Utah side of the line and one-eighth on the Nevada side—100 miles of sagebrush where the prairie dog, the owl and the rattler den together, so desolate that the crow needs almost to pack provisions under his wing before setting forth in flight.

Nevada Sure Is Dry

Yes, indeed, there are lovers of the desert who would prefer it to any other place in the world, but the man standing by the side of the water tank is not of them.

He waves his hand across the waste which is Wendover and says, "Can you ask?—of course Nevada is dry."

He will vote dry, too, he adds, but he is a passer-by, a motorist on his way from the western part of the State across into Utah.

The gasoline service station helper will vote to abolish the Eighteenth Amendment any day he gets a chance. He never drank much before prohibition, he says, but he thinks that anyone who wants liquor has the right to have it.

The next town is Oasis, to which water is hauled for 30 miles to fill thirsty California-bound automobiles.

The general store keeper in Oasis says, "The man who does not drink is the best man."

If he could put liquor completely out of Nevada and out of the entire country he would do it, he asserts, but, he says, Nevada is not dry, so he would abolish prohibition in order that the liquor money should go into the pockets of the Government rather than into those of the bootleggers.

Lots of Dry Men in Wells

The young cowboy with a 10-gallon hat tilted on one side of his head and a long straw mysteriously going in and out of his mouth admits that he will not be old enough to vote this year, but he agrees with the storekeeper.

"People are divided here like they are everywhere else," says a man at a lunch counter, "but we believe in prohibition." To which a woman beside him nods assent.

Wells is the next fair-sized town and evidently there are drys in wells, for a cowboy over in Cobre admits to guiding the Wells minister on a week of deer-hunting last fall and says, "He sure did talk dry."

Cobre is reached by leaving the main highway and striking out over the desert along what evidently once was a cow trail, twisting, winding, slithering between juniper.

In the old days Cobre was "a wide-open little town," in the words of the guide, a town which was the entrance and exit to the Ely copper camps.

Today it has been "cleaned up," according to the man who runs the restaurant on the Nevada Northern Railroad side of the town.

Hoover Dam Parched

There is one thoroughly dry area in Nevada, so everybody agrees, and that is the Government reservation at Hoover Dam, which is restricted closely as to liquor and gambling. To protect the dam area the federal enforcement agents operate extensively in Las Vegas, 25 miles away, where sand lots were sold at fabulous prices a few years ago, and where there was a tent city a year before the dam was started.

Utah is dry and Utah will remain dry, regardless of anything that might happen anywhere else in the country. Even if 47 other states were wet, Utah would remain an arid area. This is the consensus in the State which Brigham Young founded and where the Mormons still cast more than half the votes.

Ask anyone in the State whether they are wet or dry and the chances are heavily in favor of a prohibition reply.

Begin by Great Salt Lake, where the tabernacle and the temple stand side by side, and the sea gull is protected because long ago when the grasshoppers were devouring the crops the gulls came and destroyed the grasshoppers.

It makes no difference whether you go north or south. You may visit this city where the 30-mile trestle of the Southern Pacific was first pushed out over the lake to shorten the route to the West. You may go to the college town of Logan or penetrate into the dry farm district up in the mountains where the rain falls twice a year and the overworked windmills look as dry as the farms.

Dry Talk Pretty General

The bushwhacker, like the men and women to the south, is pretty certain to tell you that he votes dry.

You may go down through the center of the State to Provo with its beautiful new county building which has made the county draw its purse-strings tighter. Or you may travel to Cedar City where the tourists leave the train, take a look at the old stage coach propped against the station, and then settle themselves with thanks to progress for the comfortable motorcoach in which they will visit the intimate confines of Zion Canyon, or the stark red beauty of Bryce, or the awesome gash in the earth's surface which is Grand Canyon.

Wherever you go or wherever you stop, the citizens are pretty sure to tell you that their town is "dry" and will stay dry.

This does not mean that there is perfect enforcement in Utah or that its citizens are unanimous for prohibition. But definitely any cross-section of people is preponderately dry.

No Utah Liquor on Shelf

Since there can be no lawful possession for any purpose whatsoever, medicinal or otherwise, there is "no drug store problem" in Utah, no physician may prescribe liquor and there is right of seizure even to entering homes where alcoholic beverage is suspected of being.

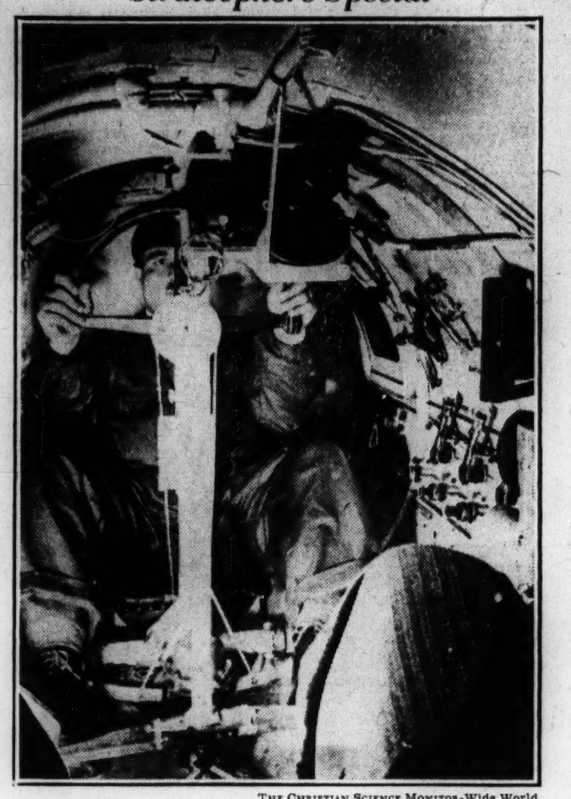
An Ogden judge says that "the money which went into the saloons on pay day now goes into the home for radios, automobiles, savings and travel," and that "there is an absence today of the kind of killings we used to have in the wet days here."

The little manicurist says that "Ogden is wide open, under cover," and four business women over an ice cream soda in a drug store exchanged information as to where liquor could be bought and "delivered to your door."

But all five agree that they wouldn't want the saloon back, and the little manicurist would "be sorry to see repeal because I know conditions would be worse then, although I never saw a saloon."

"It would be a terrible thing if the saloon came back," declared one of the business women, and the others agreed with her.

Stratosphere Special



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

PLANE BUILT TO FLY ATLANTIC IN NINE HOURS

A view inside the cabin of the stratosphere plane. The circular entrance, sealed tight at a height of 9000 feet, is just above the pilot's head. At the right can be seen the lever of three motor compressors, which pump air into the cabin at elevations up to 45,000 feet. The two occupants sit opposite each other. Pilot Giraud is at the controls. He has been assisting the head pilot at the Farman works, near Paris, France.

Women Drys to Support Hoover Stand on Repeal

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Mrs. Rushmore Patterson, head of Allied Women of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, announced yesterday that she and the executive committee of Allied Women would vote for president Hoover "and Allied Women will do its best toward his election.

"While differing from the President's stand on prohibition," Mrs. Patterson said, "I think that under his Administration the drys and the wets alike will have fair treatment, and with a fair field. I believe the drys can go before the country and win.

"I believe that under President Hoover the international situation upon which so much of our own depends will develop along sound lines. I believe under President Hoover we shall escape treasury raids by those who for a moment's need forget the final need, and I believe that under President Hoover the constructive financial measures now under way will culminate in our financial benefit.

"Our executive committee and I will vote for President Hoover, and Allied Women will do its best toward his election."

The organization of which Mrs. Patterson is head claims an active membership of 1,500,000 workers.

Allied Women is launching a campaign with the following speakers addressing groups of women throughout the country: Mrs. John Ferguson, president of the National Committee of Federated Church Women; Mrs. Daniel A. Poling, wife of the president of Allied Forces for Prohibition; Mrs. Viola D. Romans, Miss Fay Hancock and Mrs. Lillian Mitchner.

W.C.T.U. Reaffirms Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 13—Continuance of its educational program in support of prohibition and reaffirmation of faith in the Eighteenth Amendment and the prohibition law as the best means of controlling the liquor traffic yet devised, were the outstanding developments of the annual meeting of the Hampden County Woman's Christian Temperance Union Tuesday. It was also resolved "to seek to enlighten the people of our cities and towns in regard to moral conditions, especially in our motion picture theaters."

Baptists Firm on Dry Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 13—Delegates to the 112th anniversary meeting of the Westfield Baptist Association Tuesday unanimously indorsed a resolution urging support of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Talk of 'Drafting' Reed in Missouri

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 13 (AP)—The successor to Mr. Francis M. Wilson, Democratic nominee for Governor of Missouri, who passed on here yesterday, will be named by the Democratic State Committee, whose chairman, Mr. Rubey M. Hulen, announced the meeting would not be held before Saturday or Monday.

Numerous names have been put forward, including that of Mr. James A. Reed, former Senator. Mr. H. L. Terry, member of the committee, suggested that Mr. Reed should be "drafted." It was doubtful, however, whether Mr. Reed would accept, if the nomination was offered to him.

Among others mentioned were Mr. Frank G. Harris of Columbia, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor; Maj. Lloyd C. Stark of Louisiana; former Gov. Frederick D. Gardner of St. Louis; Mr. Russell L. Dearmont of Cape Girardeau, whom Mr. Wilson defeated in the primary; Justice W. T. Ragland of the State Supreme Court, and Mr. Louis V. Stigall of St. Joseph. Mr. Wilson was the unsuccessful Democratic nominee for Governor in 1928.

Drama of Hoover's Record Unfolds in Motion Picture

High Points of Accomplishments in Belgium, in Flood Areas and in Washington Shown

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 — How President Hoover's long experience in dealing with emergencies prepared him for the great national crisis he has had to master as President, and how his handling of this situation has laid the basis for recovery is unfolded scene by scene in a new motion picture shown here Tuesday for the first time.

For 45 minutes at the Republican national headquarters in the Palmer House, President Hoover—so far as the big audience of women was concerned—stepped out of his rôle as Chief Executive to become for them a new kind of matinée idol.

Round after round of applause greeted the President at each appearance on the silver screen, be it as food administrator in Belgium, as flood relief worker, or as "master of the great emergency," building up his Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which already has saved 67 insurance companies, 500 building and loan associations, and 4000 banks and trust companies, according to figures used in the picture.

The film was directed by Mr. Will Irwin, one of the President's biographers, and is probably to be used during the rest of the campaign by the Hoover Forum, under whose auspices it was shown yesterday.

Recently, in a statement released from campaign headquarters, Mr. Charles Francis Coe, well-known author, said what the campaign needed was "dramatization" of the Hoover record, and this picture seems to be an answer.

None of the more important accomplishments, either during the years in which the man Hoover was being prepared for coping with the great emergency, or during his career as President, has apparently been overlooked. It is a vivid story of effort for the public weal, of a lifework which has known no bounds of nationality, but as revealed by the scenes of war relief work, of the moratorium agreement, a lifework which has looked toward usefulness not only to America, but to the world.

Yet, as the narrative which follows along from scene to scene, says, not a single problem of the humblest American citizen has failed to make its impression on Mr. Hoover's sympathy as he has sat in the White House, working to the limit of his strength, to master the great emergency.

"The Man of Emergencies" is the title of the film, and according to Senator Otis F. Glenn (R.), Illinois, who spoke at the meeting, it leaves no doubt with anyone who sees it that the name of Hoover should go down in history beside those of Washington and Lincoln.

Linebarger Seeks Loan for China

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Judge Paul Linebarger, an American citizen, arrived yesterday on the liner Lafayette as a special envoy of the Nationalist Government of China to seek a loan of wheat and silver from the United States.

He will go to Washington, where he said, he will ignore the Department of State and make his appeal for the wheat and silver direct to Congress.

Judge Linebarger served as a second lieutenant in the United States Army during the Spanish-American War and became a federal district judge in the Philippines after his discharge from the army there. When the revolution began in China he went to Nanking and became legal adviser to the Nationalist Government.

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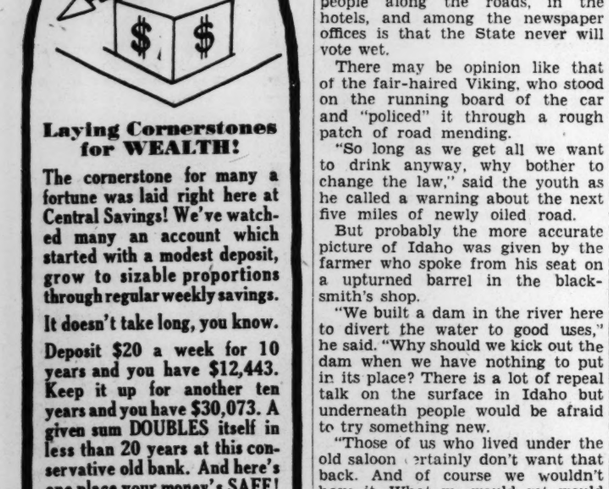
I'LL BE IN RIGHT AWAY, ELSIE, AND HELP YOU WITH THE DISHES
DON'T BOTHER, FRANK, I WASH THE DISHES AN EASY WAY NOW.... WITH RINSO. IT SOAKS OFF THE GREASE IN A JIFFY. I JUST RINSE THEM....AND THEY DRY THEMSELVES. RINSO IS EASIER ON MY HANDS, TOO.
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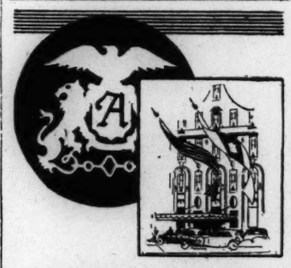

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Hoover Appeals to Lawyers To Rout Out False Prophets

Urges Bar Association to Oust Unworthy and to Revert to Ideals of Early Leaders for Service of Highest Order

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—President Hoover in an address to the American Bar Association last night appealed to lawyers to aid in saving the American people, driven under economic stress, from "false . . . seductive . . . disastrous theories of government."

Social instinct and social responsibility, the President urged, can be fostered by a high-minded legal community. He urged his legal audience, therefore, to purge its profession of men unworthy of trust, and to revert to the ideals of public service which motivated such great lawyers as Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall, and Monroe.

"It is in the consciences of the people that laws are first born," said the President in a passage which may well refer to the greatly controverted prohibitory law, and may indicate that an alert public conscience is the best means of enforcing the law.

Today, he declared, the very form of American government is on trial. Under economic stress people lay all their troubles to government.

But he urged wise and trusted men in the nation to explain to the people that false prophets are often arising, to seduce them into accepting seductive, unworkable, disastrous theories of government.

President Hoover's utterances last night were not given to a political audience in a political mood. He was not making a "fighting speech," but voicing a solemn warning against what he conceives to be a national danger.

President Hoover did not overlook constructive advice to the legal profession and he indicated the necessity of simplifying and tightening the criminal law, tortuous and unwieldy in its present application. In civil action, he urged reform of technicalities and reduction of the cost of law to the common man.

And he did not forget the occasion and opportunity to stress the place of the Supreme Court, as the summit of eminence in the American frame of government, the pinnacle of liberty under law.

President Hoover was introduced to the Bar Association by Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States who said that he was glad of the occasion to doff his judicial robes and to appear among his brethren as one of them for a great purpose. His introduction was to the point.

Mr. Hughes said:

I welcome this opportunity to doff, for a moment, the robe of office, and to reassume the altogether agreeable and relatively irresponsible position of a former president of the American Bar Association. I have a vivid and delightful memory of an old and intimate comradeship.

Not content with our worshipful attendance at the meetings in favorite spots in our own land, we journeyed together across the sea to visit the shrine of the common law in Great Britain, and later we joined our brethren in France, recognizing, despite distinctions in system and procedure, our common professional aspirations. In both countries, we enjoyed a hospitality so generous that it must ever be held by us in grateful remembrance as the highest manifestation of the fraternal spirit which binds together all those, of whatever nation, who are seeking to make secure and efficient the administration of justice.

It is to cultivate that spirit of fraternity, with its essential standards of loyalty and service, that this association has been maintained. With us it is a community of interest and purpose that transcends all local or partisan differences. However we may disagree as to details of political policy, we are united in support of the fundamental principles of our institutions as embodying the conception of an ordered liberty.

This does not mean retrogression or stagnation. It necessarily means the constant effort to improve and to progress, for only by that effort can our ideals be constantly triumphant amid the changing conditions in society.

Set Up Ideal of Service

The association has come to this capital in this bicentennial year in fitting recognition of the service of the first President of the Republic. He receives this acclaim not only because of his skill in military strategy which made independence secure; not only because his prestige and influence made possible the establishment of our constitutional régime, but chiefly because he has endowed us with permanent spiritual riches in giving us the example of the ideal public servant—in unselfishness, in fidelity, in firmness in the discharge of duty unaffected by praise or blame.

In Washington it may truly be said that the word of the Constitution, in the definition of his exalted office, was made flesh and dwelt among us.

You may recall what Chief Justice Marshall said of Washington's political philosophy. He believed in a "balanced republic." "Real liberty, he thought, was to be preserved only by preserving the authority of the laws, and maintaining the energy of government." The President of the United States represents that energy.

When the annual meeting of this association was last held in Washington, in the trying days of the autumn of 1914, President Wilson honored the meeting with his presence.

He spoke of himself as being "in part the embodiment of the law." Urging upon us the need of its improvement, he spoke eloquently of the importance of giving heed to the moral judgments of mankind. Some of us who were present on that historic occasion remember his stirring address and his concluding words:

New Era Has Come

"My hope is that, being stirred to the depths by the extraordinary circumstances of the time in which we live, we may recover from those depths something of a renewal of that vision of the law with which men may be supposed to have started out in the old days of the oracles, who communed with the intimations of divinity."

Eighteen years have passed. The great war, then begun in Europe and ended 14 years ago, has given us a different world with problems undreamed of when President Wilson spoke. But in the midst of the storm we will steer by the compass.

When Mr. Taft, as president of this association, introduced President Wilson on the occasion to which I have referred, he attested our high respect for his office and our personal confidence in his ability and purpose. We extend the same greeting to his successor, burdened with responsibilities not less.

As American citizens, regardless of party, as lawyers devoted to the institutions of our Government, we welcome our Chief Magistrate, the embodiment of the law, and we tender to him our fitting assurances of profound respect and deserved esteem.

Hoover Eulogizes Court

President Hoover said:

I bid you a hearty welcome to Washington. You meet here under circumstances which must stir the deepest springs of your professional pride. The Supreme Court of the United States represents the summit of eminence in the legal profession. It likewise stands as an equal with the Congress and the Presidency in the solemn responsibility of exercising the highest powers of government on this earth.

And tomorrow you will share in dedicating a new building to house this great tribunal, for the first time in the history of our country, a symbol of its independence, and an expression of its equal power in the final will of a great nation.

I therefore understand your feelings in coming here tonight. I am in tune with them. As a fellow-citizen, I share them. For though I am without the technical training of a lawyer, long responsibilities at home and abroad have taught me something of history and something of government. I therefore share the common knowledge of the special blessings which we enjoy in this country, by which men and women are safer in their persons and their liberties and more secure in the peaceful possession of their property in this land today than they are in any other time or place in all history.

I assert this with full consciousness of many deficiencies of lawyers and of the law and its execution. In spite of these, the statement holds. This ordered liberty, under law, is the codification of the instincts of our people and that codification has been largely the work of the legal profession.

Monument to the People

This freedom of men and women peacefully to pursue their business and the rearing of their families with scarcely ever a thought of danger or duress, is a monument to the intelligence of our people and to the skill, thought and good conscience of lawyers who have served to formulate it in the legislative bills, on the bench, and at the bar. For this they have deserved the gratitude of mankind.

It is also appropriate that this special recognition of the place of the Supreme Court in our Government should be given in this bicentennial year of commemoration of the birth of George Washington.

The men on whom he leaned heavily in the onerous task of erecting an effective government to replace the weak structure of the confederation were chiefly men trained in the law. Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall, Monroe—the list of constitution builders is too long to repeat. They represented the genius of our people.

They combined the knowledge of history, the knowledge of human nature, and the knowledge of the mechanics of law and government necessary to devise a workable machinery to govern the complex relations of men in an orderly society. And that machinery has proved by succeeding generations to have had no less than divine inspiration.

Great Citizens First

Here I wish to interject a word of admonition. These men did not limit themselves to the practice of their highly technical profession, necessary as that practice always must be. Before they were great lawyers they were great citizens. Their interest ran beyond their briefs and their precedents. They took a hearty share in the full life of the day. They felt keenly their responsibility for leadership. Their special gifts, their special training, were needed not only in the courtroom but in the administration of public affairs.

The very ablest of them accepted this duty, and took their places in the Legislatures, the Congress, and the Administration, conscious that their full duty as lawyers required them to see that good laws must first be enacted if justice were to be done when those laws arrived in the courts for execution.

But their services as citizens did not begin and end in the Legislatures where laws are made. Back of Legislatures is the life of the people. It is in the consciences of the people that laws are first born. These great men therefore accepted the duty of developing and guiding public thought itself. They were indefatigable letter writers, they spoke to the people from the platform and in the public halls. They debated the great public issues, contributing their knowledge and ideas and ideals to the formation of the public opinion.

Molded National Thought

Since the press in those days was relatively feeble, it is hardly too much to say that the lawyers and the clergy chiefly molded the early thoughts of this nation and gave us the institutions under which we have flourished for a century and a half.

Let me, therefore, say to you that the country still needs you to share fully in this task of forming and leading public opinion. You have a powerful new ally today in the press, but I frankly feel that too often the finest representatives of your profession abandon the field to less useful members of your craft, and to other agencies which, useful as they are, still lack your special knowledge of the history and art of human relations.

There is an especial timeliness in this observation. Today, perhaps as never before, our very form of government is on trial in the eyes of millions of our citizens. Economic stresses of unparalleled magnitude have wracked our people, and in their distress some are tempted to lay the blame for their troubles upon the system of government under which they live.

It is a not unnatural instinct, however mistaken it may be. It can be a dangerous thing, if wise and trusted men fail to explain to the people how often in history the people's interests have been betrayed by false prophets of a millennium, promised through seductive but unworkable and disastrous theories of government.

Danger Is Doubled

The menace is doubled by the fact that these vain allurements are today being offered to our harassed people by men of public reputation in economics and even by men in public life.

No man can foretell to what lengths the pressure of public clamor may at any time be brought to bear upon those charged with the processes of government to yield to changes which you know, before they are tried, would destroy personal liberty and sweep away the security of savings and wages built up by centuries of experience.

All progress and growth is a matter of change, but change must be growth within our social and governmental concepts if it should not destroy them.

You have your duty in this area to expound the history of the painful past through which rights and liberties have been won, to warn of repetitions of old and fatal experiments under new and glamorous names, to defend our system of government against reckless assaults of designing persons. It is your task to prove again what none knows better than you, that the very citadel of the rights of the poor against the oppression of rulers and against the extortions of the rapacious is the judicial system of the country, and that the impregnable apex of that system is the Supreme Court of the United States.

Able to Stand Alone

It is impregnable because its membership in successive generations down to this moment has comprised the highest character of our land who preserving its great traditions have armored it with the moral support of the people, and thus, without physical power or the need of it, is able to stand equal and alone against legislative encroachment upon the people's rights or executive usurpation of them, and, more precious than either, against private injustice and the enactment of the fundamental protections of the constitution.

These deviations from steadfast constitutional limitations, which I have last named, are of paramount significance in these times of growth and change. The last 50 years have witnessed a progress in expansion of business and industry unmatched in any five centuries of previous history.

The United States has been in the forefront of this progress. Inventions in transportation, communications, and factory production have multiplied the conveniences of life and have widened the fields of human intercourse immeasurably.

Economic forces have spread business across state lines and have brought new strains upon our federal system in its relationships with the state sovereignties. Laws that once were adequate to control private operations affecting the public interest proved unequal to these new conditions. Regulation and control were more than ever necessary.

Court Plays Great Part

In the readjustment of federal laws to state laws required by this situation, the Supreme Court has played a part of incalculable practical value. Without its prestige, without its independence, without its wisdom and power, these delicate alterations could not have been effected except at tremendous costs of injury to our people and of excessive disturbance of political equilibrium.

But for the success with which this transition to large federal regulation over interstate commerve was accomplished, the development of our great system of economic production would have been delayed, individual rights would have been trampled down, and our system of state authorities within the union of federal government could scarcely have survived, with all its values of local control of local issues.

We have long recognized that certain functions in our economic life are affected with public interest, which requires that their activities shall be in some measure controlled by government, either state or federal, in protection of the citizens. In that situation we have sought to find a bridge between these controls and the maintenance of that initiative and enterprise which assures the conduct and expansion and perfection of these functions.

Crucibles of Government

One of the great good fortunes of our form of government is that in the 48 states we have 48 laboratories of social and economic experimentation. But, as I have said, many of these activities—particularly those of banking and finance, of transportation, communications, and power—have expanded beyond state borders. It has become necessary during these years to develop gradually increasing burden of federal control.

With growth and experience, these regulatory functions require constant revision: on the one hand that we may prevent wrongdoing and give justice and equality of opportunity to our people, and on the other that we should not stifle these vital functions and services through the extinction of that enterprise and initiative which must dominate a growing organism.

And here lies also one of the most delicate relations of our republic. We must maintain on the one hand a sense of responsibility in the states. It is the local communities that can best safeguard their liberties. We must therefore impose upon the states the maximum responsibility in these regulatory powers over economic functions.

It may be even necessary in the long view of the republic that the people of some states whose governments are negligent of the interests of their own people should be inadequately protected rather than destroy the initiative and responsibility of local communities and of all states and undermine the very foundations of local government.

On the other hand, we must be courageous in providing for extension of these regulatory powers when they run beyond the capacity of the states to protect their citizens.

Ease Fosters Neglect

In the ebb and flow of economic life our people in times of prosperity and ease naturally tend to neglect the vigilance over their rights. Moreover wrongdoing is obscured by apparent success in enterprise. Then insidious diseases and wrongdoings grow apace.

But we have in the past seen that in times of distress and difficulty wrongdoing and weakness comes to the surface and our people, in their endeavors to correct these wrongs, are tempted to extremes which may destroy rather than build.

In the separation of responsibilities between the federal and state governments on matters outside of the economic field we have constantly to resist the well-meaning reformer who, witnessing the failure of local communities to discharge responsibilities of government free of corruption, to move apace with the thousand social and other advances which the country sorely needs, constantly advocates and agitates that the powers of the federal government be applied, that we may have a rigid uniformity of reform througout the nation.

Yet even here it is better that we should witness some instances of failure of municipal and state governments to discharge responsibilities in protection and government of their people rather than that we should drive this republic to a centralization which will mean the deadening of its great mainspring of progress, which is the discovery and experimentation and advancement by the local community.

Diversity the Key

Diversity within unity is the essence of government and progress in our country. If we are to preserve the foundations of liberty in the community and the state, just as is true in the case of the individual, we must have room for self-creation and self-development, for it is the sum of these accomplishments which make the progress of the nation.

We must not believe that by guaranteeing the medium of perfection to all individuals, to all communities, to all municipalities and all states, through the deadening hand of centralization, we will secure progress.

But I wish to revert to the theme which I have mentioned before, which is that the advance in all these directions lies in the advance of public understanding. Fundamentally, our capacity to extinguish criminality and lawlessness lies in the moral training and moral stature of our people.

Fundamental advancement in the control of great business and great enterprise lies in the growth of the social instinct and social responsibility of the men who direct these enterprises. In these basic processes of education and moral training, of spiritual development, you as the organized lawyers and leaders of your community have a first responsibility in directing the multitude of agencies which can advance this, so fundamental a program.

Crime Develops Also

Parallel with our experience of the last 50 years of economic change and regulation, this nation has encountered similar new and equally troublesome developments in the management of the problem of crime. Crime is a more personal, a more individual thing, than economics. I have often said that you cannot overtake an economic law with a policeman. But the only thing that can overtake a criminal is a policeman.

The facts of most crimes are localized; they must be investigated at the scene; the pursuit of the criminal must be directed from the community whose peace has been broken; and the evidence for his trial can most effectively and most justly be presented to his neighbors and judges in that community. Thus, in spite of the fact that crime also has frequently become interstate, the suppression of crime is still most effectively accomplished locally, and fundamentally must remain the responsibility of the state and local governments, and should not be shifted to the Federal Government.

In this field, likewise, you gentlemen of the legal profession have a most serious duty. The criminal law has become a complex and often tortuous thing, responding to the growing complexity of modern life. But it is needlessly complicated.

Unwieldy Court Procedure

Your court procedures are too unwieldy. One of the most disheartening difficulties of zealous officers of government is the law's delays, during which evidence loses its value, witnesses die, and criminals are encouraged to believe that through its maze of technicalities justice can be neither swift nor sure. You have a duty to simplify these procedures, to shorten these processes, to make the administration or law a terror to evildoers by its promptness and certainty.

There is another field of urgent reform in the fields of justice—that is, the laws, the technicalities, the procedure, the cost of civil actions, of management of estates, or bankruptcies, and of receiverships. These laws and procedures have failed to keep pace with all the growing complexities of economic and business life, and they must be simplified that their costs and their economic wastes be reduced.

Throw Out the Unfit

A corollary duty, one that will hasten this end, is that you shall purge your profession of men unworthy of its trust. You occupy a position unlike that of other men, who may honorably pursue only their private gain. You are, beside that, quite specifically officers of government, sworn members of the courts in which you practice, and bound by oath to see not only that justice is done but that the laws are enforced.

Too many men have been allowed to take this oath and then be false to it. They use the complexities of law and procedure, not to effect justice, but to defeat it. These men you must scourge from the temple which they profane. It is greatly to the credit of the American Bar Association that you have voluntarily accepted this duty and are in constant process of cleansing the fountains of justice.

But I urge a yet greater zeal in this undertaking, not only for the honor of your profession but for the welfare of the state.

To you gentlemen, Mr. Chief Justice and your honored associates, I extend most hearty congratulations upon the happy occasion which has brought this gathering together tonight.

Great Monument to the Law

The superb building which you will dedicate tomorrow will visualize to the eyes of the people the majesty of the law upon which our peaceful nation is securely founded and whose rights and liberties the law protects.

It will remind them of the debt of gratitude they owe to the Supreme Court for the statesmanship with which it has guided the course of constitutional interpretation through all the perils of rapid national evolution and growth, preserving the ancient principles and adapting their application to the changing needs of the times. This building will make more convenient your labors of carrying on this great tradition with the high consecration which has earned for you collectively the admiration of the legal fraternity and the affection of the country.

So long as our form of government shall last, this building will stand as a shining monument to the character of a great people, who wisely put their trust in liberty under law and who guard the ordered preservation of their rights through an instrument of government whose final authority is the people's own moral power.

New Jersey Canal To Be Abandoned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 13—New Jersey's historic Delaware and Raritan Canal, which, with the Camden and Amboy Railroad, for years enjoyed a powerful transportation monopoly and a political dictatorship which made and unmade governors and dominated the state legislatures, will probably be abandoned early this winter.

Conferences between the Trenton City Commission and officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, lessees of the stream for 999 years, looking toward that end, will be begun here late this week. If abandoned, that portion of the stream bed passing through Trenton will become a new boulevard, and the canal feeder that winds its picturesque way through the city will be retained as part of the city's park system.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is operating the famous inland waterway at an annual loss of from $250,000 to $275,000, and the stream which once carried an enormous volume of traffic and operated in its best days with a $1,000,000 profit a year, is now used almost exclusively by pleasure craft passing south in the fall and north in the spring.

AMERICAN WINS FRENCH DECORATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13 — The diploma and medal of "Officier d'Académie" of France was conferred upon Mr. Bennett E. Tousley, president of the Philadelphia Hotel Association, by M. de Verneuil, French Consul, at a luncheon here Monday. The decoration was awarded in recognition of Mr. Tousley's work during the World War when he was attached to the French Aviation Mission to the United States.

The award, authorized by the French Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, is a medal consisting of two entwined palms, suspended on a purple ribbon. This honor is seldom bestowed upon an American.

LIGHT DEMAND ENDS GRAPE PRICE 'STRIKE'

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 13 (AP)—The "grape strike" in the Niagara peninsula has failed, it was generally conceded today and cars of grapes were being shipped out on open terms. The producers had been refraining from cutting the crop until a price of 15 cents per basket was obtained. For some days the grapes hung untouched on the vines, but when shippers reported that demand was very poor at any price, the strike collapsed and the market was badly affected.

Grapes are now being sold at the "best price" obtainable at the point of destination.

TOKYO LEAGUE OFFICE ESCAPES ABOLITION

GENEVA, Oct. 13 (AP)—Mr. Naotake Sato, Japan's representative in the League of Nations Assembly, Tuesday opposed a move to abolish the League office at Tokyo.

That is a valuable bureau, he said, and has contributed to the improvement of good relations between the nations. He admitted that the relations between Japan and the League are not the best at present, but he asserted that the Tokyo office would serve a useful purpose in the present situation of the world.

PUPILS TAUGHT TO 'HEAR' WORDS BY VIBRATIONS

New Branch of Perkins Institution Said to Mark a Forward Step

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 13—Establishment of what is probably the only department in this country for training those deprived of both sight and hearing marks the forward step taken by Perkins Institution for the Blind as it observes its centenary.

Miss Inis B. Hall of Littleton, Colo., experienced in teaching deaf children, is the director of the new department. At present she has two pupils, Winthrop C. Chapman, who has been at Perkins for two years, and Leonard Dowdy, a new pupil from Sedalia, Mo. Leonard is 5 years old and has been affectionately named the "Centennial Child."

"Leonard is in every way a natural child," the director explained. "He has all the childish ways of other babies. He can show you what he wants through his actions."

Miss Hall uses the Tadoma method of teaching, which she learned from Miss Sophia Alcorn, its discoverer. "Tadoma" is a coined word from the names "Tad" and "Oma." Though Oma Simpson, the first pupil to receive instruction under the method, learned both oral (Tadoma) and hand spelling systems, "Tad" (as the Chapman boy is affectionately known) has had nothing but the Tadoma. Blind-deaf students under this course of training learn how to hear words through vibration. The pupil's hand is held along the side of the instructor's face and as the word is spoken, he feels the pronunciation. Later braille and typewriting are taught.

In further explaining the teaching of the blind-deaf, Miss Hall showed the necessity of associating the sound and touch senses. For example, when Leonard is given a ball, the director allows him to feel it. Then she puts his hand along the side of her face and pronounces the word "ball." Through the vibrations he feels, the child associates the object with the word. It is thus that by coördinating the two senses, he learns various objects and commands.

At present Leonard is doing kindergarten work with blocks, balls and other paraphernalia. He has a small rug on which he plays. He has learned where it is kept, and when Miss Hall pronounces the word "rug," he knows how to get it out of its closet and how to unfold it. Along with his regular primary work Leonard is acquiring a vocabulary.

"The average child of 5 has a vocabulary of between 250 and 500 words," said Miss Hall "Before Leonard can go on with more advanced work we must first build up his vocabulary."

In discussing the value of training the blind-deaf child, Miss Hall said that it was the response which counted and not the cash return of the child after his training was complete. "We allow no limitations as far as the things they want to do is concerned. We are happily trying to make life worth while for them," the director stated. "It is only through love that we can get into their lives. We cannot do it by any physical or human force. We can only work efficiently through guidance. We use the Tadoma method because we think it best and it gives the opportunity for broader contacts."

Albany Ships Grain For European Ports

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 13 (AP)—With the sailing yesterday of the steamer Nailsea Moor, for Cobh, Ireland, grain for foreign export began moving for the first time out of the New England grain elevator at this Hudson River port.

As the Nailsea Moor steamed down the river toward the sea with 240,000 bushels of Canadian wheat, the steamer Catherine Radcliffe, just in from London, was taking on the first of 120,000 bushels of grain. This cargo is for the United Kingdom, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

The grain which began flowing into the huge new Albany elevator a few weeks ago has been shipped from the Northwest by boat through the Great Lakes and the state barge canal.

SOCIAL FOUNDATION SHOWS FINE RECORD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—The Milbank Memorial Fund, founded 27 years ago by Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, has spent $8,987,575 since its organization to aid 147 public health, social welfare and educational projects, according to announcement yesterday.

Its grants last year amounted to $843,337, when, because of emergency conditions in New York City, its directors drew on capital to supplement gifts out of income, the announcement said. Of that amount $350,000 was spent through the emergency relief committee; $30,000 was granted to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and $125,000 was paid out of capital on a pledge of $500,000 toward endowment for the State Charities Aid Association.

Standard Oil Of New Jersey To Spend $20,000,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey plans to spend about $20,000,000 in the period started Sept. 1 and ending June 30 for maintenance and improvements to its plant and equipment in the United States, it was announced yesterday.

The announcement was made by Mr. E. B. Hunt, vice-president and treasurer of the company, in response to an inquiry by Mr. A. W. Robertson, chairman of President Hoover's committee on industrial rehabilitation, which is conducting a movement to induce industry generally to take advantage of present conditions to renovate its equipment and thus expand employment.

"It has always been the policy of the Standard Oil Company to maintain its facilities and equipment at a high degree of efficiency," said Mr. Hunt, "and we have been and are continuing to carry on this policy in anticipation of improved business conditions."

No comparable figures were available to show how this outlay would compare with similar outlays in the past. In the company's latest balance sheet, as of Dec. 31, last, incomplete construction in the United States was carried at $25,894,757.

New York City Bans Sale of Loose Milk

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Acting on recommendations of a commission which last fall investigated conditions surrounding the sale of milk in bulk, the board of health has adopted a resolution banning the sale of loose milk in New York City, effective on June 1, 1933.

Although the sale of loose milk will be prohibited in shops, except from authorized dispensing devices, an amendment to the sanitary code has been enacted, which will permit loose milk to be sold for cooking or manufacturing purposes in large quantities and to institutions when the board specifically authorizes it.

While the amendment provides that loose milk may be sold from a proper mechanical dispensing device, Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, health commissioner, said that no such equipment conforming to the suggestions of the commission had yet been submitted to the board.

CORNER STONE OF SUPREME COURT LAID

(Continued from Page 1)

ready noticeable. The corner stone is a 3½-ton block of Vermont marble, quarried near Rutland, not far from the home of former President Coolidge at Plymouth.

"The scale of the building," says Mr. Cass Gilbert, its architect, "is such as to give it dignity and importance suitable for its use as the permanent home of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Thoughts of those who attended the ceremonies today were filled with memories of former Chief Justice William Howard Taft, for, without his efforts, it is hardly possible that the building would be rapidly becoming a reality. While he filled the office of Chief Justice he served as chairman of the building commission for the court, and was continually pressing Congress to make provision for the much-needed courthouse.

Justices to Have Privacy

The nine justices of the court, who heretofore have had to do much of their studying and decision writing at home because of inadequate private space in the Capitol building, will each have a suite of his own in the new building. Private corridors will lead from these suites to the courtroom so the justices may make their way to and fro without being stopped by visitors.

The main courtroom will accommodate 300 and will have about 60 per cent more floor space than the present room in the Capitol, which was handed down to the court by the Senate when it had outgrown it. It will be 65 feet square with a ceiling 30 feet high.

The wings will surround four courtyards, each to be laid out in gardens. The building will total some 385 feet in length and 305 feet in width. A broad flight of marble stairs will lead up to the entrance, to be flanked by eight pillars. Libraries of various types will provide space for 526,670 volumes.

The planning commission, headed by Chief Justice Taft, said as it presented plans for the courthouse to Congress, that it was designed in architecture and material to compare favorably with other buildings of the Capitol group and to be an appropriate home for the Supreme Court, "taking into consideration the position which the court occupies in the general plan of government."

AIR LINE INAUGURATED

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 13 (AP)—The American Clipper, largest American flying boat, arrived yesterday from Miami, inaugurating weekly service between the mainland and Puerto Rico.

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'The Man with a Load of Mischief'
Eves. 50c to $2.50. Thurs. and Sat. Mats., 50c to $2, Plus Tax.

Sweeping Gains to Britain By Ottawa Tariff Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

$20,000,000 and the United Kingdom trade $27,000,000.

"Important as is each item in this schedule from the point of view of inter-empire and world trade," declared Mr. Bennett, "the mere arithmetical total thereof does not begin to reveal the significance of the proposed fiscal arrangement. In some cases one new item—such as for instance, that covering chemicals and drugs of a kind not produced in Canada—embraces within its few words a field of trade and commerce that is almost illimitable and that will grow in scope with the development of science and industry. Again, from various large group-divisions of our tariff, acts of key items have been selected for empire treatment; often these key items may represent only one-tenth of the total number of any given commodity-group, but may be responsible for nine-tenths of the imports within that group.

Follows Ottawa Agreement

Further, the items amended are very largely those which were earmarked by various of the imperial delegates as those in which they were peculiarly and especially interested and therefore may fairly be described as meeting, by and large, the desires of those other portions of the Empire which came to Ottawa in search of wider avenues of trade.

In the iron and steel group there is a very material widening of the preferences on primary forms of great commercial value, such as steel plate, black, galvanized and tinned sheets, boiler plate, and various kinds of strip and hoop steel. Duties under the British preferential tariff are removed entirely on poundage steel in bars, tramway rails, heavy structural shapes and sections, automobile engines of heavy rating, telephone and radio apparatus and special type storage batteries. On steel tires, railway axles, wire products, steel chains, certain machinery, cutlery and small tools the preferential margin is widened. Automobiles, motortrucks and motorcycles are made free of duty under the British preference.

Anthracite coal will enter Canada free under British preference and with a duty of 50 cents per ton under intermediate and general tariffs, or 10 cents higher than the old rates.

In so far as the British preferential tariff is concerned, the specified duties on cotton goods—from yarns to clothing—are reduced by one-third on every item on which, at present, specific duties are operative, the sole exception being that covering cotton velveteens, on which the specific duty is removed entirely and the ad valorem duty reduced. Cotton fabrics composed of yarns of a certain fineness are made free of duty, as are typewriter ribbons and cotton bobinet. A wide preference is provided for on mercerized cotton yarns, with free entry under the British preferential tariff.

Under the British preferential tariff, the specific duties on woolen goods—from yarns to clothing—are reduced by one-quarter on every item on which, at present, specific duties are operative, the exceptions being those covering blankets and carpets, on which the specific duty is cut in half, and those relating to hair yarns, lustres and linings, gray fabrics four ounces or less in weight, and billiard cloth, all of which are made entirely free of duty.

Linen Fabrics Free

All linen fabrics and articles made therefrom of the finer grades and weaves, such as are not made in Canada, are made free of all duty under the British preferential tariff, as are also certain jute fabrics.

The leather schedules are revised, with resultant increased preference on such important lines as belting and sole leather, pig and morocco leathers, and all leather further finished than tanned. Kip lining leathers, reptile leathers and upholstery leathers are made free of duty, under the British preferential tariff.

Increase of scores of chemicals and chemical compounds, most of which formerly entered free under all tariffs—duties ranging from 10 to 25 per cent—have been imposed under the intermediate and general tariffs, leaving a wide margin of preference for empire products. On chemicals such as formerly were dutiable, the British preference has been enlarged.

The British preference has been widened on every item of the flat glass schedule; on one item the British preferential rate has been reduced and on all others it has been removed entirely. In most cases, intermediate and general tariffs are unchanged.

An empire policy has been followed in respect of certain vegetable oils, including crude cotton seed oil, palm and palm kernel oil, coconut oil and crude peanut oil. These formerly entered free and duties have been imposed under the intermediate and general tariffs, with continued free entry under the British preferential.

Under this agreement, as Mr. Bennett explained, Canada has in addition declared that it will give the United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of the relative costs of economical and efficient production, and has furthermore agreed to review, through its Tariff Board, any item in the tariff schedule which the United Kingdom claims is not in keeping with this promise.

"The general rule governing United Kingdom concessions to us is, that we have free entry, being on an equality basis with the United Kingdom producers, except as to freight charges. The exceptions to this rule are very few," said Mr. Bennett. It was not to be expected, he continued, that the industrial life of this country could permit free entry from such a highly developed state as Great Britain, with its more than 40,000,000 people.

The Import Duties Act, 1932, insured free entry into the United Kingdom of empire goods only up to Nov. 15 next. The agreement to continue this exemptions means, said Mr. Bennett, that Canada and the rest of the Empire will have a preference in the British market ranging from 10 per cent to 33 1-3 per cent ad valorem.

In the case of natural products, he continued, Canada has secured preferences "which will undoubtedly give us a substantial place in the markets of the United Kingdom." All timber products will continue to enter free under the preferential rate as against a minimum general tariff of 10 per cent on all but a few items, as set by the Import Duties Act. This has already given Canada a great advantage over the United States, as shown in comparative figures. During the first six months of 1931 the United Kingdom imported from Canada 29,000,000 board feet of sawed softwood lumber and from the United States 171,000,000, while during the same period of this year it imported 49,000,000 from Canada and only 46,000,000 from the United States.

On the Pacific coast, for the first time in many years, British Columbia exports of lumber to the United Kingdom have exceeded those of Washington and Oregon combined. Under normal conditions, the Prime Minister pointed out, Canada had been selling annually to the United States lumber valued at $50,000,000, but the recent United States import tax of $3 per board foot has practically closed the market to Canada, making new markets essential.

Free Entry on Fish

Free entry is secured on fish products as against a 10 per cent general tariff, which is expected to stimulate Canadian trade on both coasts. "It seems probable," said Mr. Bennett, "that this preference will enable us to take a substantial portion of the United Kingdom business in canned sardines."

All mineral products are free under the preferential rate. This will be of particular benefit to copper, the United States tariff of 4 cents per pound having closed that market to Canada, and also help the lead and zinc industries.

Turning to agricultural products, Mr. Bennett said that the United Kingdom had agreed to arrange as soon as possible for free entry of Canadian bacon and hams up to a maximum of 2,500,000 hundredweight per annum. Canada has potential possibilities, he said, for the production of 8,500,000 hogs by 1937. The present restrictions against the import of Canadian cattle are to be removed, most important to Canada since the Hawley-Smoot tariff of 1930 practically closed the United States market.

In the case of dairy products, sweetened condensed milk will have free entry as against 5s. per hundredweight general tariff; butter free entry for three years certain as against 15s. per hundredweight (112 lbs.); cheese free entry for a like period with preference margin of 15 per cent. Canadian tobacco will continue to have a wide margin of preference over foreign products.

A general tariff on apples of 4s. 6d. per cwt, on the basis of Canadian free entry, "is expected to materially reduce the quantity of fruit imported into the United Kingdom from the United States, which is Canada's chief competitor, thereby assuring a more stable and enlarged market, preventing the dumping of large quantities of interior fruits, and encouraging greater production and care of orchards in Canada," said Mr. Bennett. Canned apples, dried apples, pears and all other fruits have free entry as against substantial general tariff. Free entry for potatoes with a 10 per cent preference will be of benefit when United Kingdom production is low. Eggs have free entry and a preference ranging from 24 cents to 42 cents per great hundred. Honey comes in for like favors.

All Canadian grains and flour will continue to enter the United Kingdom free under the bars of a 10 per cent ad valorem general tariff, except in the case of wheat, where the duty is 6 cents per bushel. Canada's flour industry having suffered a serious decline owing to foreign import restrictions, this preference is of especial relative value, which is already reacting to the benefit of the Canadian wheat producer, pointed out Mr. Bennett. It should also deflect to British Empire countries a large part of the flour trade of the United Kingdom heretofore supplied by foreign countries, he said.

While Australia has had the chief advantage of the deflection of trade from the United States, he thought it nevertheless significant that in the first six months of this year the imports into the United Kingdom of wheat flour from the United States amounted to only 210,560 barrels, as compared with 593,250 barrels in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Mr. Bennett explained that at no time had he represented to the wheat growers that the effect of a preference would be to set up in their favor a price deferential in world markets and at the expense of the British consumer, but rather that it was vital to Canada to find a secured market in the United Kingdom, which is now by far, and is likely to continue to be, the greatest wheat-consuming country in the world, its average import during the last five years being 232,000,000 bushels. This market once secured, he thought that the problem of finding other markets for the balance of exportable wheat is proportionably lessened.

The trade proposals offered to the United Kingdom were also offered, where applicable, to the other Empire countries and, the Prime Minister said, have resulted in agreements of corresponding mutual benefit.

"These agreements," he said, "mark the first forward step in a definite scheme of closer Empire economic association. They are based upon the principle enunciated by the Conservative Party before the last general election, and steadfastly supported by it from that time to the present. They conform to the general plan proposed by this Government at the economic conference held at London two years ago, reaffirmed at the opening of the Ottawa conference, and adopted in a very practical way by the agreements which are the outcome of its deliberations.

"After almost half a century of hopes and fears and vain endeavor, the countries of the British Empire have at last come together in agreement, based upon the principle of reciprocal and mutual advantage over their foreign competitors in Empire markets."

Tariff Accord Held Assured of Backing By United Kingdom

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 13—Early enactment of the Ottawa trade agreements here are considered to be assured. Notwithstanding the defection of important free trade ministers from the cabinet, overwhelming support unquestionably exists in Parliament today for the agreements which were published in full last night. Debate may be sharp and in some respects embarrassing for the Government, but no time is to be lost in putting parliamentary support to the test.

The division of opinion throughout the country with respect to the agreements is clear-cut and considerable. Acclamation and condemnation are alike emphatic. The Conservative Daily Telegraph hails the agreements as the "rich harvest of Ottawa." The Liberal News Chronicle stigmatizes them as "fraud and delusion." Between these two extremes there is a great body bent upon trying them out in practice.

Even Sir Herbert Samuel, who recently resigned the Home Secretaryship, presiding at an enthusiastic Liberal free trade meeting here last night, admitted that "some advantages to our trade the agreements will bring." Sir Herbert argued, it is true, that the balance was heavily on the other side, but the situation in Parliament today still remains comparable to that existing last February, when the Government, in a crucial debate upon the Import Duties Bill, proved able to defeat the entire free trade opposition to tariffs by no less than 442 votes to 62.

One of the main issues between the two sides is now the value of the agreements as leading to the coming world economic conference. Here, in the official view, a great advance has been made toward freeing world trade generally from its present overwhelming disabilities. A breach, it is claimed, has been made in what has hitherto been undiscriminating and prohibitive protection throughout the greater portion of the British Empire. By lowering or removing trade barriers among themselves, the purchasing power of the countries of the Empire, it is argued, has been increased, thereby helping all exporting nations to sell their goods.

Another point made for the agreements is that while it is true that Ottawa establishes a minimum British tariff for certain classes of goods for a period of five years, this barrier is so low that it leaves ample room for all-round international reductions without infringing upon it. It is thus argued that the world conference has only to follow Ottawa's lead to effect a diminution in impediments to international trade to an extent beyond what was dreamed of even by the optimistic free traders. This argument is denied on the other side. Lord Snowden, another resigned free trade Minister, for example, said today that British delegates' hopes must have been small when they went to Ottawa if they are now satisfied with what they have achieved.

Tariff Expected to Bring U. S. Factories to Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 13—American manufacturers of a large number of products will find a serious threat to their British and Canadian markets in the preferential trade agreement reached at the recent Empire Economic Conference, details of which were made public today by the two governments, according to a statement issued tonight by Mr. H. B. Keenleyside, general manager of the Toronto Industrial Commission.

The statement says that the agreement will result in a further establishment of branch factories in Canada by American concerns. This, it is pointed out, will enable them to compete with British manufacturers in the Dominion market and at the same time export their "made in Canada" products to the United Kingdom under the British preference.

Insulls Facing New Bankruptcy Move by Creditors

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 (AP)—Samuel Insull Sr. and his brother, Martin, today were faced with threatened personal bankruptcy actions as creditors sought to bring to light assets in branches of their bankrupt utility colossus.

Mr. Louis F. Jacobson, attorney for creditors of the Insull Utility Investments, Inc., involved in bankruptcy proceedings, indicated he likely would seek personal bankruptcy petitions for the Insulls.

Such proceedings, he said, would enable creditors to examine all holdings, cash and real estate, of the Insulls in the search for company assets. As the federal hearing now stands, only assets of the company may be investigated.

Meanwhile two assistants of Mr. John A. Swanson, state's attorney, were ready to leave for Washington for a presidential warrant for Samuel Insull, now in Athens, to bring him back to Chicago. Both Insulls are charged with larceny and embezzlement.

ATHENS, Oct. 13 (AP) — The Greek Government today ordered an inquiry to establish the responsibility for the detention of Samuel Insull, former Chicago utilities magnate, early this week, claiming Insull was held without authority.

He Will Show Right Path

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE BALLOT CAN CARE FOR ALL

Voters Shown to Have Power To Correct Social Conditions Obtaining in State and Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

the public in payment for his coal. Why then should he be allowed to pay his employees in scrip? The right to pursue happiness can mean little to a coal miner until he is guaranteed at least the common right to spend his pay where he wants.

That right is denied even to public employees by situations that have arisen in some sections. Chicago school-teachers have taken sharp losses when buying necessities with their scrip pay. For Americans to manage their country and their government in a way that will keep society on the up and up, they must take prompt action through government itself.

Specific work on the part of citizens is the answer. State legislators who listen to the peculiar persuasiveness of lobbyists, need to hear more often the voice of their real employers—the voters. They will not hear unless votes become coherent and numerous behind specific measures of social reform.

Seek to Enlarge Electorate

Lack of such an army of voters allowed a constitutional amendment against child labor to be rejected by 23 states and ratified to date by only six. Millions of dollars are shown by public investigations to slip into bank accounts of corrupt officials. Yet salaries of teachers are cut by action of those officials.

Our neighborhood has determined to raise its proportion of voters to above 50 per cent. The neighbors have found that voting means more dollars and cents to them than they thought, and that it has a lot to do with their business. Social distress all around them also raises the question whether their votes can do anything to help.

After they find ways, they intend to back them up at the polls 100 per cent. They know that 37,000,000 voters will stay away from the polls this year if the ratio of recent elections is repeated. Almost any issue could be swung by 5,000,000 or 10,000,000 of this number, if they were brought out of retirement.

National emergencies rally soldiers to the flag. Social hardships start everyone talking politics. The dole enters street corner forums. States improvement, but think how much better it is for a boy offender—or girl—to be given special attention, instead of being herded in with hardened criminals. That's important, too. Did you know that a vast majority of offenders are under 30?

"The Federal Government, too, has done much to promote child welfare. Even so, it was as late as 1909 before the first White House Conference on Child Health and Protection was called by President Rooseveut. There have been two since, in 1919 and 1930.

"The Federal Government also set up the Children's Bureau in 1912, to 'investigate and report . . . upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people.' Washington has helped states to pay for child welfare agencies."

Mrs. Casual enters the conversation by asking Mr. Citizen if he has seen the slogan, "Safeguard Children by Voting." She hands him a letter sent from the local Parent-Teachers Association. It warns against "shortsighted economies, such as shortening the school year." Parents and teachers are "morally responsible for legislative measures affecting the welfare of their children," it adds.

Mr. Citizen nods.

Schools Depend on Voters

"Our public school system depends directly upon what is done by voters and officials they elect," he agrees. "The first place politicians try to economize is at the expense of social departments. They will keep top-heavy bureaus to the last, meanwhile slashing social budgets. The amount of money wasted through duplication of effort in most of our governments would provide for a handsome social program. We won't get it until citizens demand businesslike government."

Mr. Citizen glances around the circle.

"We've only started to learn why we can't afford to neglect our votes," he says. "But if you are sold on the idea that taking part in this government means a lot to your purse, to your business, to your school, home and community at large, we've made a good beginning. It's time to get down to some of the more brassy of the brass tacks. My theory is that no voter can put a full value on his ballot unless he knows practical ways it can determine the operation of government.

"We need to dig our way into an understanding of the bedrock on which our government is built. We'll find our votes down in there. Come over to my place tomorrow, and we'll start digging on the things that hold our thousands of governmental units together."

Sees More Social State

Voters possess final power to decide what kind of social state America is to become. Mr. Citizen, as Dr. James J. Halliday is known, believes the Government will do more, rather than less, direct social work as years go by. This is made necessary by the growth of mass methods, under which individuals find it more difficult to tide over slack periods. But Dr. Halliday opposes any avoidable check on individual initiative. If the United States is to keep its safeguards of the individual, he says, mass methods must be wisely controlled.

The neighbors have met again in the living room of the Casuals. Mr. Citizen is "up to the ears" in his favorite subject.

"Did you know," he is saying, "it is only a little while, as nations go, that governments have taken a real social interest in what occurs to their residents? In England and America, especially, social relief has been traditionally reserved to private agencies.

"Down to 30 years ago, special rights and needs of children were almost ignored in laws. But during the last 30 years, much has been done. We still haven't succeeded in putting across a constitutional amendment against child labor, though. So there's plenty of work for us to do with our votes.

"Courts, prisons and state institutions used to be thought of as ways to protect society in general. Little attempt was made to rebuild those who got into trouble. Now it is being recognized that the best way to protect society is to make good citizens, especially out of young people who get started wrong."

Juvenile Courts Help

Son-Bud faces Mr. Citizen.

"They try to do that in juvenile courts, don't they?" he asks.

"Yes, Bud. The system still needs

WOMEN'S LEADER INDORSES HOOVER

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 13 (AP)—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, veteran suffrage worker and a national officer of the League of Women Voters for years, Monday announced that she will campaign for President Hoover's reëlection. This is the first time, she says, that she has ever indorsed any presidential candidate.

She said: "President Hoover has not had time to carry out his policies for the correction of the ills of the depression.

"He needs more time and there is no person who can step in and take over his work now. So I'm going to work to keep him in his position another four years."

Hungary's Splendor Dimmed

★ ★ ★

Recovery of Lost Territories Hoped For; Fall in Prices of Crop Brings Crisis

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

The political crisis in Hungary has called attention to the situation of a nation which was reduced from its former splendor to insignificant proportions by the Treaty of Trianon. The Austro-Hungarian Emperor wore a double crown; and while truncated Austria accepted the Republican régime, Hungary has always regarded itself as a Kingdom without a King.

The throne is vacant, and the functions of the King are exercised by a regent — Admiral Nicholas Horthy. His powers are restricted in important particulars, but he appoints the members of the Government and signs and promulgates the bills passed by Parliament.

It is understood that some day the young Prince Otto will succeed the regent; but obviously Admiral Horthy is in no hurry to step down, and the neighbors of Hungary are opposed to any change. As for the lost territories they constitute an acute grievance. Hungary has never abandoned the hope of a territorial restoration, and in a thousand ways the consciousness of the losses is being kept alive. There is notably a puzzle, the center of which is a map of the actual Hungary, to which may be fitted various pieces which depict the lands of the old Hungary.

♦ ♦ ♦

Soon after the Bolshevik Revolution which followed the World War —and was speedily repressed—I was privileged to encounter Count Stephen Bethlen, a descendant of a famous Prince of Tranisylvania. He has been the real Prime Minister of Hungary ever since. Soft spoken and gentle in manner, he was nevertheless a strong ruler. A year ago the necessities of international politics caused him to resign, and his place was taken by Count Karolyi. The new cabinet was considered to be a Ministry of transition; and the disappearance of Count Bethlen from a post which had enabled him for 11 years to play a dictatorial rôle was regarded as provisional.

Indeed he made no secret of his intention of remaining "an active collaborator" of the Government. It is generally accepted that he was still the real chief, since the parties which constituted the parliamentary majority acknowledged his leadership. Moreover, he engaged in delicate negotiations—naturally of an unofficial character—with foreign powers.

Count Karolyi resigned because of the economic and financial situation. He had endeavored to balance the budget, but it is difficult for the country to contribute sufficiently toward the administrative expenditure. Finally a moratorium was declared for external debts—Hungary, like other central European countries, being heavily indebted—with the exception of the League loan. But even for the League loan the transfer of payments was eventually suspended.

♦ ♦ ♦

The principal resource of Hungary is agriculture. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, sugar beet, linseed, flax are produced on a considerable scale; and the stocks of cattle and pigs are relatively large. Hungary also produces coal and iron, textiles and chemicals, but it is essentially agricultural.

Hungary therefore has particularly suffered. The small proprietors are saddled with debts to a much greater degree than the large proprietors. The large proprietors possess nearly 50 per cent of the cultivated land, but they are burdened with only 30 per cent of the agrarian debt. Something like the beginning of a revolt was marked when the discontented farmers won an election against the Minister of Agriculture. The Unitary group in Parliament, which depends for the greater part of its support on the farmers, became uneasy.

Count Bethlen himself was urged to return to power, but there were grave international objections to this course, and it was felt that it would be preferable to choose a Prime Minister from among his friends. It is most important that there should be a genuine accord between Hungary and the Succession States; and it would be against the interests of Hungary to appear provocative at this juncture. Broadly, it may be said that the future of Hungary, as of Central Europe generally, depends upon the possibility of friendlier relations among the Danubian nations.

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COAST LEADERS NOT INVOLVED

Lesser Contenders Seize Spotlight in Pacific Conference Football Race

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Games Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Ag.	P.C.
So. California	2	0	0	30	0	1.000
Stanford	1	0	0	27	0	1.000
U. C. L. A.	1	0	0	6	0	1.000
Washington	1	1	0	26	13	1.000
Oregon	0	1	0	0	0	.000
California	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Idaho	0	0	1	0	6	.000
Wash. State	0	0	1	0	20	.000
Montana	0	0	1	13	26	.000
Oregon State	0	0	2	0	37	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 13—Leaders in the race for the football championship of the Pacific Coast Conference yield the spotlight to lesser contenders this week-end. University of California at Los Angeles, still undefeated, but yet to prove itself a leader, attacks Oregon at Portland, Ore. The Oregon Webfeet tied an important league game last week, but are otherwise in a good position.

California, up and down in five games outside the circuit, makes its first Conference appearance at Berkeley, receiving a visit from State College of Washington, which has lost one title battle. Two other losers—Idaho and Montana—meet on the latter's gridiron at Missoula, Mont.

Southern California, which won its second P. C. game last Saturday and is leading the race, enjoys a let-up this week, receiving Loyola of Los Angeles. This is in preparation for the important clash with Stanford a week hence. Stanford, winner of one title game, is likewise relaxing, taking on West Coast Army. Washington, which tied its second game, has an open date, looking to the California meeting Oct. 22. Oregon State, twice a loser, also rests, with a Washington State contest in view.

U. C. L. A. had an open date last week, after victories in three preparatory contests and a 6-to-0 triumph over Idaho. This Idaho triumph does not look so impressive, since Gonzaga defeated the Vandals, 20 to 7, last week. Most of the U. C. L. A ground-gaining at Oregon may be done by Joseph B. Keeble '34, fullback, who played halfback last year. Keeble is a fine ball carrier and a punter. Robert S. Decker '33, halfback, may do most of the punting.

Oregon, held to a scoreless tie by Washington last week-end, still rates as one of the league's strongest contenders for the title. The Webfeet defeated U. C. L. A. in four previous encounters, the 1931 score being 13 to 6. The Bruins may not have a defense to throw against the Webfeet such as the Huskies displayed. In this game Oregon made only five first downs to Washington's eight. L. K. Gee '34, halfback, was Oregon's chief ground gainer.

California was tied, 12 to 12, by St. Mary's last Saturday. Four blocked after-point kicks kept the count even. A. L. Castro '33, and A. T. Williams '35, quarter and halfback respectively, made the touchdowns for the California Bears. Washington State got back into its stride by defeating Willamette 30 to 0, and the regulars spent most of their time on the bench. In a California-Washington State game last year, the former was victorious, 13 to 7.

Idaho was defeated in a later aerial rally staged by Gonzaga, the game ending in a 20-to-7 score. The Vandals made their touchdown by blocking a punt from behind the goal, taking the ball on the one-foot line and punching Tyrrell, fullback, through. Tyrrell also kicked the after point. Montana scored a 14-to-6 victory over Carroll College. After presenting Carroll with its touchdown chance by fumbling the opening kickoff, R. G. Stansberry '33, Grizzly quarterback, played a great game and earned the winning touchdowns. D. R. Hinman '33, halfback, kicked the after points. Idaho won the last Montana game, 21 to 19, a year ago.

Southern California defeated Oregon State, 10 to 0, largely through the performances of O. E. Mohler '33, quarterback, and Homer Griffith '34, fullback, though it was F. I. Palmer '34, end, who scored the touchdown and E. F. Smith '33, tackle, who kicked the field goal and the after point.

Stanford scored a 14-to-0 victory over Santa Clara. Jack Hillman '35, fullback, and T. B. Lambert '33, substitute halfback, scored the touchdowns, and Corbus, guard, converted the after points.

'A Coast Veteran

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAPT. E. W. MORGAN '33
Oregon Varsity Football Team.

KEEPS N. E. MARATHON TITLE

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 13 (AP)—Johnny Semple of the Lynn (Mass.) Y. M. C. A., successfully defended his New England Marathon championship yesterday by winning the annual Boscawen-to-Manchester race over a field of 38. He covered the 26 miles, 385 yards in 2h. 49m. 6s., four minutes slower than his record last year. Tony Paskell, also of Lynn, was second, in 2h. 56m. 58s., and the veteran Clarence H. De Mar was third. James P. Henigan, Olympic runner, was forced to withdraw after 12 miles, and George McAlpine of Barrington, Vt., veteran of 30 years of running, gave up the struggle after 16 miles. Cecil Hill of Berkley, Mass., was fourth; Charles Welch of Lynn, fifth; Earle Collins of Medford, Mass., sixth; Frank McCune of Medford, seventh; John Zielinski, Manchester, N. H., eighth; John Kula, Manchester, ninth, and Paul Casano, Medford, tenth.

FOOTBALL AT SWARTHMORE

SWARTHMORE, Penna., Oct. 13 (AP)—Swarthmore College football team will not meet the University of Pennsylvania on the gridiron next year, or "any other large colleges." "We will stay within our class," said Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, yesterday, as he also barred Princeton, Columbia and Army football teams. He declared that Swarthmore, instead of meeting major elevens, would point its football teams for games with such colleges as Amherst, Hamilton and Union. Dr. Aydelotte said Swarthmore and Pennsylvania decided "with the utmost friendliness" to end their gridiron series which had continued with certain breaks for 54 years. Terming football "a manly sport," the Swarthmore president said he had no opposition to football when played on an "even competitive basis."

ILLINI SHOWS ENTHUSIASM

Coach R. C. Zuppke Is Developing His 20th Illinois Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill., Oct. 13—With victory in both of its preliminary games, the University of Illinois football team starts out on its 1932 Big Ten Conference championship race this week-end with Northwestern University of the opposing eleven. Coe College was the first opponent faced this fall by the Illini which won 13 to 0 and last Saturday Illinois defeated Bradley 20 to 0.

When Coach R. C. Zuppke called out the candidates for the Illinois team some 85 players reported. This is the twentieth Illinois football squad that Zuppke has coached and, after watching them practice soon after they had reported he said: "They're showing more enthusiasm than any team I have coached in years."

The preliminary practice resulted in three teams of courageous, enthusiastic, fighting players coming to the fore, eager and ready to help Illinois win back the eminence it held in the championship years of 1927-28. The contest for positions this year has been especially keen, with many sophomores vying with 17 lettermen for positions on the varsity.

Cook Shows Improvement

The return to the squad of P. J. Yanuskus '33, hard-running halfback who was out of college last year, gives the Illini much needed power and speed in the backfield. Yanuskus is sure of a berth on the first team along with Capt. G. I. Berry '33, a triple-threat man whose style of play was greatly hampered by a weak line last year. Another back, D. F. Cook '34, has shown marked improvement in his style of play, but he is having formidable competition from P. H. Carson '34, J. K. Snook '34, and R. E. Malmberg '35.

A pair of sophomores, Frank Froschauer '35 and J. T. Beynon '35 are waging a close contest for the Varsity quarterback post. Froschauer has established himself as a dangerous open-field runner of Captain Berry's type, while Beynon excels in passing and punting.

For blocking fullbacks the Illini mentor can call on H. J. Walser '34, E. R. Snavely '34, and E. R. Gragg '35, all reliable tacklers. Other better-than-average backs from the new crop include A. O. Adams '35, Charles Andrews '35, and F. I. Craven '35.

Three star lettermen at the wing positions, F. F. Frink '34, I. D. Schustek '34, and G. R. Bailey '34, have as understudies T. C. Straw '34, J. A. Fischer '35 and V. J. Van Meter '35. At tackle the coaches have been experimenting with a pair of 200-pound giants, A. C. Kamm '34 and B. A. Cummings '35 as well as J. A. Hoeft '35, E. L. Joslin '33, and lettermen D. A. O'Neill '34, R. D. May '34 and L. G. Piatt '34.

Bodman Sure Guard

A. E. Bodman '33 is certain to be a fixture at one of the guard berths. Other guards whose hard line play has won them recognition are G. E. Abraham '35, A. J. Kowalski '35, J. A. Van Dyke '33 and H. O. Johnson '35. A three-cornered race is being staged for the pivot position. C. S. Bennis '35, G. R. Frederick '34 and R. K. Green '33 are the contenders, with Bennis appearing to have a slight edge over the others.

"Our defense is much better than it was last year," says Zuppke, and with each succeeding day of drill the Illini offense improves, too. Berry and Yanuskus will make a fine pair of running backs, and a strong passing attack has been built around this pair and Froschauer and Beynon. Zuppke has also devised a new type of shift to increase the power in the line.

Helen Hicks Faces Mrs. Vare in Final

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 13 (AP)—Two former United States champions, Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. of Overbrook, Penna., and Helen L. Hicks of Hewlitt, Long Island, advanced yesterday to the finals of the fall golf tournament at Hot Springs.

Both favorites won their semi-final clashes with comparative ease, Mrs. Vare defeating Mrs. Kenneth M. Seggerman of Rumson, N. J., 4 and 3, while Miss Hicks was eliminating Mrs. Dorothy Vare Hulme of Philadelphia, 4 and 2.

Miss Hicks rounded the turn 1 down, but rallied on the home stretch to pass her game but less experienced rival.

In the men's division, George H. Flinn Jr. of Pittsburgh, Stanley Stone of Milwaukee, William H. Platt of Philadelphia and Thomas R. Hulme moved to the semifinals after close decisions in their quarterfinal tests.

Mrs. Vare meanwhile was never in danger in her match with Mrs. Seggerman. After ending the fourth with a 3 up lead Mrs. Vare never relinquished her advantage.

In the men's division Flinn defeated Edwin H. Vare Jr. of Overbrook, Penna., 2 and 1; Stone won from Kenneth M. Seggerman of Rumson, N. J., 2 and 1; Hulme defeated Irving T. Smith of Greenwich, Conn., 2 up, and Platt defeated Richard Tyner of Greenwich, 2 up. Tyner had the usual card of nine 5s on the incoming nine.

CHOSEN DARTMOUTH CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 13—Lyman E. Wakefield '33 of Minneapolis, Minn., was elected captain of the Dartmouth College winter sports team yesterday. Wakefield, intercollegiate figure skating champion for three years, is also business manager of the Dartmouth team. He succeeds Thomas D. Mann '33, who did not return to college. Robert G. Husted '35 of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., won the college lawn tennis championship by defeating Ralph H. Seeley '35 of Rutland, Vt., 6—4, 3—6, 6—2. Husted was captain of last year's freshman tennis team.

SALFORD WINS REPLAY

LONDON, Oct. 13 (By Canadian Press)—Salford defeated Rochdale, 26 to 13, in the first round of the Lancashire Cup play in the Northern Union Rugby yesterday. The game was a replay of the 8 to 8 draw played Saturday between these two teams. In the Rugby Union, Richmond beat Royal Naval College, 28 to 3, and Portsmouth Services blanked R. M. A., 31 to 0. At Newcastle, Everton downed Newcastle, 5 to 3, in a football Association charity shield match.

ARCHERY

NINETEEN years ago a group of a dozen men and women organized an archery club known as the Newton Archers, which has grown steadily in size and prominence until today it easily ranks as one of the largest and most successful archery clubs in the United States. Yesterday 65 enthusiastic archers participated in its annual and open championship at the Newton Center Playground in Newton Center.

In spite of a cold sharp wind, there were some excellent scores turned in, particularly by W. Evington Long of Newtonville, who dethroned Dr. Paul W. Crouch, the 1930-1931 champion as well as twice a former national champion, by leading in both the York and American Rounds shot during the day. Mr. Long is the present E. A. A. American Round champion, as well as the champion of the Waltham Archers. His score of 100—454 in the York Round was nine points ahead of Dr. Paul W. Crouch of Newton Center, but 100 points behind the club record for this round, made in 1930 by Dr. Crouch. W. Chester Shedd of Waltham finished in third place. Mr. Long also won the Hodgdon Cup for the best average American Round score for the season—his average being 605.6 a round, which classes him as one of the leading archers of the country.

The scores for the ladies' championship were not conspicuously high. Mrs. Dorothy S. Cummings of Newton Center, seven times national champion, led the field of 24 women to win the local title once more. She won it last in 1929 and has been successful in every local championship in which she has been able to compete. Her National Round score of 70—342 was, however, far below her record-breaking N. A. A. score of 70—426 made in 1931. Her American Round score of 88—490 not only was the best among the women but placed her third in standing among the 85 archers in the afternoon. Second place honors were shared between Mrs. Carolyn Rogers of Newton Center, a most promising newcomer, who took second place in the National Round, and Madeleine L. Taylor, also of Newton Center, the former junior national champion, who finished just ahead of Mrs. Rogers in the American Round shot in the afternoon.

Among the visitors first place honors for both the men and women went to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wilson of Belmont, while others who received awards were: John Adams of Worcester, H. P. Hein of Quincy, Mrs. H. R. Rippon of E. Lynn and Mrs. Malcolm S. Pearce of Waltham. H. W. Schellenger of Springfield took high place among the visitors in the American Round.

The competition among the juniors was keen from the start with C. Winthrop Andrews of Waltham emerging victorious over a field of 17 young folks, all of whom are under the age of 16. His score of 170—918 for the Double Junior American Round was sufficiently good to top his division and to win for the fifth time the Mariner Handicap Cup. His principal competitors were Elmer C. Smith of Waltham, Robert Schellenger of Springfield and A. Bonney Jr., also of Waltham. Louis C. Smith of Newton Center was field captain and Mary C. O'Brien, Newton Center, was lady paramount.

The leading scores for the several rounds follow:

YORK ROUND

W. E. Long, Newtonville	100—454
P. W. Crouch, Newton Center	101—445
H. A. Wilson, Belmont	88—380
Dr. H. Rogers, Newton Center	89—343
W. C. Shedd, Waltham	83—319
J. Adam, Worcester	86—310
H. O. Rex, Plainville, Conn.	79—309
A. W. Dick, Worcester	74—296
H. F. Hein, Quincy	75—293
Dr. C. M. Thomas, Melrose	70—286
H. R. Rippon, East Lynn	67—271
L. V. Howe, Melrose	64—270
E. L. Taylor, Newton Center	64—260
M. E. Rich, Franklin Park	63—249
C. K. Peeling, Waltham	56—248
C. J. Ginder, Arlington	74—248
H. W. Schellenger, Springfield	60—246
J. I. Thomas, Melrose	66—244
A. A. Gray, Waltham	66—232
S. S. Prentice, Cambridge	62—232
H. B. Allen, Middleboro	55—227
A. R. Wood, Lynn	66—226
W. S. Michael, Newton	61—221
B. M. Whitten, Roslindale	49—189
G. A. Clark, Waltham	58—182
A. W. Bell Jr., Auburndale	48—170
R. Hudgins, Malden	50—162
P. W. Felt, Waltham	40—158
M. S. Pearce, Waltham	48—152
W. S. Marmer, Newton Center	41—147
J. P. True, Waban	30—124
L. M. Nisbet, Newton Highlands	28—108
B. S. Kramp, Providence, R. I.	30— 82
W. D. Smith, Needham	27— 81
E. Batchelder, Salem	23— 63
Melvin Shikes, Brookline	5— 21

NATIONAL ROUND

Mrs. Dorothy S. Cummings, N. Cen.	70—342
Mrs. Carolyn Rogers, Newton Cen.	65—335
Madeleine L. Taylor, Newton Cen.	62—308
Polly Boshong, Worcester	58—300
Mrs. Malcolm S. Pearce, Waltham	47—243
Mrs. Herbert A. Wilson, Waltham	49—235
Stella M. Ives, Roslindale	47—211
Ruth Miller, Medford	50—206
D. L. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.	49—201
Mrs. E. W. Frentz, Melrose	45—197

AMERICAN ROUND

W. E. Long	89—605
P. W. Crouch	88—550
D. S. Cummings	88—490
H. W. Schellenger	85—479
A. W. Dick	83—471
W. C. Shedd	83—471
R. Hudgins	84—468
S. S. Prentice	83—463
J. Adam	85—461
Dr. H. Rogers	85—457
H. F. Hein	82—454
H. F. Brown	80—450
C. K. Peeling	84—448
L. V. Howe	83—439
Dr. C. M. Thomas	81—425
A. A. Gray	84—420
M. E. Rich	82—420
H. A. Wilson	81—417
H. R. Rippon	79—413
M. S. Pearce	78—412
E. C. Taylor	76—404
J. I. Thomas	76—402
O. A. R. Wood	77—401

DOUBLE JUNIOR AMERICAN ROUND

C. Winthrop Andrews, Waltham	170—918
Elmer C. Smith, Waltham	122—604
A. Bonney Jr., Waltham	127—587
Robert Schellenger, Springfield	128—585
Walter Michael Jr., Newton	104—448
P. Dalyrimple, Newton Highlands	98—434
Charles Higgins, Waltham	96—432

ALEKHINE-KASHDAN MATCH ADJOURNED

INTERNATIONAL CHESS MASTERS TOURNAMENT STANDING

Players	Won	Lost
Alekhine	5	0
Kashdan	4	0
Araiza	4	2
Asiain	3	2
Gonzalez	2	3
Vazquez	2	4
Medina	1½	1½
Acevedo	1½	4½
Soto-Larrea	1	3
Brunner	0	4

MEXICO, CITY, Oct. 13 (AP)—No decision was reached in the game between Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine and Isaac Kashdan in the sixth round of the international chess tournament and, after 45 moves, the two leaders adjourned their game in a fairly even position. It is expected that the result will be a draw.

Dr. Alekhine adopted the Ruy Lopez for his opening and managed to obtain a slight advantage for the ending. This, however, did not seem to be sufficient for a win.

Capt. J. J. Araiza, national champion, moved into third place by defeating Dr. J. Asiain, who dropped to fourth. Another winner was Capt. J. Vazquez, who defeated J. Brunner. A draw was recorded between M. Acevedo and E. Gonzalez. The game between Col. M. Soto-Larrea and J. Medina was adjourned.

HANS WAGNER SEEKS JOB

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 13 (AP)—Hans Wagner, baseball hero of years ago, wants to get back into the game. The great Pirate shortstop, who retired in 1917 after 21 years in the major leagues, yesterday applied for the job of managing the Cincinnati Reds. He motored here from Pittsburgh with a friend to confer with Sidney Weil, president of the club, who took his application under advisement. Wagner previously had written to Weil asking him to consider his qualifications. Dan Howley, who piloted the Reds the last three seasons, is seeking an interest in the Toronto Maple Leafs of the International League.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT

West Point 2, McGill 1.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULT

Boston College 6, Centre 0.

Virginia Rice And Mrs. Hawk Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 13—Helen Meany of New York, former Olympic and United States fancy diving champion, making her début in championship tennis, forced Virginia B. Rice of Boston and the Longwood Cricket Club to 18 games before bowing out of the women's Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club fall singles tennis tournament here yesterday. Miss Rice advanced to meet Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, L. I., N. Y., who entered the semifinal round on Tuesday.

Mrs. Philip B. Hawk of New York won her quarterfinal-round match yesterday from Margaret Cluett of Troy, N. Y., 6—1, 7—5. Mrs. Hawk's next opponent will be John C. Ridley of Ipswich, Suffolk, Eng.

The women's tournament was won last year by Baroness Levi of Italy.

No play took place in men's singles yesterday, but two teams advanced to the semifinal round in men's doubles. Victor F. Hockmeyer and Manfred Goldman winning from W. Perry and R. R. Parker, 6—0, 6—2, and J. Gilbert Hall and Dr. William Rosenbaum scored a 6—2, 6—0 victory over William Paley and Gould Shaw. The summary:

GREENBRIER GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB FALL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, defeated Marget Cluett, Troy, N. Y., 6—1, 7—5.

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Helen Meany, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Victor F. Hockmeyer and Manfred Goldman defeated W. Perry and R. B. Parker, 6—0, 6—2.

J. Gilbert Hall and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated William Paley and Gould Shaw, 6—2, 6—0.

World Records In Three Boat Events

BAY CITY, Mich., Oct. 13 (AP)—World records in three divisions of outboard motorboat racing fell here late yesterday as drivers ran a short series of time trials over a statute mile course.

The best speed ever attained in an outboard was established by Art Sauerberg, St. Louis, Mo., when he drove his boat at an average of 58.915 miles an hour, eclipsing the former world's record of 56.525 m. p. h. held by Tom Estlick, Waukegan, Ill. Sauerberg made the run with a Class F motor, beating the former record for that class held by Hank Ryan, Duluth, of 55.279 m. p. h.

Arrel Reinking, Indianapolis, won the Class A straightaway record for professionals at 41.95 m. p. h., beating the former mark of 39.564 m. p. h. held by Fred G. Chase, Northampton, Mass.

R. Allen Smith, Bossier, La., cracked the Class B, division 2, record when he averaged 46.391 m. p. h. for the two trips up and down the course. The previous high was set by Harry Roberts, of Albany, last year at 44.729 m. p. h. Smith made two assaults on the record.

The events dropped the curtain on the fourth annual national championships in progress here since last Friday.

NEW WEST POINT COACH NEXT YEAR

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 13 (AP)—Major Ralph Irvine Sasse, head coach of United States Military Academy football since 1930, will return to active duty next year and will be replaced at West Point by Lieut. Garrison H. "Gar" Davidson, it was announced yesterday by Maj. Philip B. Fleming, graduate manager of athletics.

Major Sasse's four-year detail at the military academy will end in June and the change is one of routine order in the army. A strong effort was made to have him remain in his coaching post but he was anxious to return to duty with troops and his relief was authorized at his own request, the announcement said.

"Lieutenant Davidson's designation," it was explained, "is a continuance of the West Point football policy of utilizing the services of officers on the active list of the regular army who are graduates of the military academy and former army players."

The new head coach was graduated from the academy in 1927 and was a member of the varsity squad for three years. He has returned to assist with the coaching every year since then, working with the plebe squad and the scrubs. For two years he was in charge of Army's scouting and this season he is head coach of the plebe squad.

Commenting on his appointment, Major Fleming said, "He is the first second lieutenant ever placed in charge of Army football destinies and is also, I believe, the youngest officer to fill the position of head coach."

Major Sasse, the retiring coach, has developed some fine teams in his tenure at West Point, losing only a few games on a set of hard schedules. Prior to 1930 he was end coach under Captain "Biff" Jones.

Lieutenant Davidson has announced that he contemplates no changes in either the Army system of offense or defense. He believes that the style of play developed by his predecessors is best adapted to meet the special conditions existing at West Point.

U. C. L. A. PLANS BOATHOUSE

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The University of California at Los Angeles announced recently it would start work on a boathouse and training quarters on the inner Long Beach Harbor for its rowing crew. The Bruins will blossom out in competition in the eight-oared event next spring with a triangular race against California and Washington at the Olympic Marine Stadium, Long Beach, but will practice in the harbor, which affords a three-mile straight-away. All competitive races will be held on the XIth Olympiad course, which is 2000 meters.

EMBLEM GIVEN MRS. BAKER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—President Hoover yesterday handed to Mrs. Raymond T. Baker of Washington and Detroit the big gold emblem won by her speedboat, Delphine IV, in the President's Cup races held here last month. Upon receiving the trophy, Mrs. Baker told the President she was building a boat which she will drive herself in the contest next year. William Horn of Newport News, Va., drove Delphine IV this year, although Mrs. Baker won the President's race herself in 1927.

VERMONT TEAM TRIUMPHS

CLAREMONT, N. H., Oct. 13 (AP)—Vermont's knights of the squared boards outmoved New Hampshire's representatives yesterday, winning the checker team match, 44 to 35, and the chess competition, 6 to 1, with one game drawn, in the fourteenth annual twin-state checkers and chess tournament.

Central American Disputed Area Charted by Aerial Photography

International Tribunal to Examine Pictorial Record in Settling Boundary Between Guatemala and Honduras—Decision Due in December

WEEKLY LATIN-AMERICAN ARTICLE

By GEO. HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Aerial photography has for the first time charted a territory under dispute. The boundary issue between Guatemala and Honduras, Central America, involving an area of some 2800 square miles, of which 1500 require photographic record that the disputed overlap along the boundary may be accurately pictured, will soon come before an international tribunal for settlement.

Photographic work has been virtually completed and assembled prior to submission to the tribunal here in Washington. And, while aerial surveys previously have been made with the idea of substantiating an award already rendered—as in the boundary dispute between Colombia and Venezuela—the present survey is believed to be the first of its kind to afford information for a tribunal in connection with a decision yet to come.

The Guatemala-Honduran boundary controversy revolves around territories whose limits no treaties have been able to determine, and while pacts were signed in 1845, 1895 and 1914, their provisions were never carried out. Serious frontier incidents along the border sections of Guatemala and Honduras in 1917 led the Government of the United States to tender its good offices as mediator. Representatives of the two interested republics met in Washington during 1918, and, although unable to arrive at an agreement, never formally terminated the mediation. Renewed negotiations took place from time to time, and at the Conference on Central American Affairs, held during 1923 in Washington, the two parties agreed to submit the issue to arbitration of the President of the United States. The agreement, however, was never carried out.

Outlet to Gulf Involved

The disputed territory borders the Gulf of Honduras and the Atlantic Ocean and extends miles back across the lowlands into the mountains of both nations. Honduras claims all territory occupied by Guatemala on the Gulf of Honduras and reaching inland some 60 miles. Should the claim be recognized the Guatemalan Republic would be deprived of an outlet to the gulf. Puerto Barrios, its principal port on the Atlantic side, and located at the head of the Gulf of Honduras, is the terminus of the main artery of the International Railways of Central America running from Guatemala City to the coast. It is the republic's only port for the receipt and exportation of merchandise.

And further, this territory sought by Honduras includes a major portion of the great banana-lands planted by the United Fruit Company. Also, vast areas of mahogany trees. Such lands mean income to the Government through taxes. That Guatemala would give up its possessions peacefully, should an unfavorable decision be handed down by an international tribunal is almost beyond the imagination of the most optimistic.

But Guatemala, on the other hand, is not particularly backward in making known its wants in Honduran territory. Between the two republics flows the Montagua River, rising in the mountains and emptying at the Atlantic coast. On the Honduran side are vast lands, swampy for a large part, yet possible for banana raising. Already the Cuyamel Fruit Company, now part of the United Fruit Company, has planted thousands of acres from which bananas are cut and shipped through Puerto Castillo on the Honduran coast. This port comes within the Guatemalan territorial plan of expansion. Again, the question of income through taxes looms. Honduras cannot be expected to relinquish such possessions without something more than the acquiescence to an international tribunal's say so.

European Market Sought

Then there is another phase to the situation. Granted that the lands are now valuabue, how much more valuable may the territory become under further development? How many more acres of fruit can be cultivated? And are the lands not likely to be developed? For a long time the United Fruit Company has endeavored to extend its market, American consumption has not been sufficient. Consequently, the company has tried to boost European sales and has been reasonably successful, according to reports. Presumably Honduras and Guatemala have kept posted on the situation and are well aware of the potential value of their territories.

The turning point for discussions involving this vast area came in 1928. During conferences held at Cuyamel, Honduras, and under the chairmanship of the American Minister to Costa Rica, the boundary question made no headway. Early in October 1929 the United States informed the two republics that it felt the controversy had reached a point where progress could be best realized by a frank and friendly exchange of views in Washington.

Arbitration Accepted

The first meeting was held on Jan. 20, 1930, and, following a long study and discussions, a treaty was signed July 16 of the same year. Under its terms Guatemala and Honduras agreed to submit the question to arbitration after an arbitral tribunal could hand down its decision.

The tribunal consists of Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, as president; Dr. Luis Castro Urena of Costa Rica, and Dr. Emilio Bello Codesido of Chile. The first meeting was held in the Pan-American Union building, Washington, Dec. 16, 1931, with technical advisers and members of commissions from Guatemala and Honduras present. December, 1932, will bring the long-awaited decision if reports from unofficial sources may be accepted.

With the decision comes the promised settlement of another boundary dispute, one of the many which have confronted the Latin-American nations after their separation from Spain. Virtually every republic, on the assumption of its independent status, found itself with uncertain boundaries. A majority of the border questions have been settled, the vast majority by peaceful means, either through direct negotiations between parties concerned or by submission to arbitration. Of those still pending, the most important include issues between Bolivia and Paraguay, Ecuador and Peru, and Honduras and Nicaragua.

Latin-American Envoys to Give Lecture Series

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Latin-American envoys in Washington next year are to be invited to deliver a series of lecture-discussions, during March, April and May, on the policies and histories of their respective countries. The talks, to be held under the auspices of the graduate school of the American University here, are, according to Dr. Walter Splawn, dean of the graduate school, to "bring the peoples of the western continent into closer intellectual and trade relations."

The feasability of the plan was seen last winter following discussions on the Sino-Japanese situation at Shanghai. At that time it was decided that a limitation of international talks to one section of the globe alone was unwise.

As explained by Dr. Splawn, the talks, while arranged essentially for graduates, will presumably draw large audiences from the many groups of persons here interested in Latin-American problems. University officials believe that the drawing of graduate students from nearly every state of the United States into direct touch with the envoys of the Caribbean Sea and South America is of prime importance. And, further, that an opportunity to acquaint the public generally with the culture and the affairs of the southern republics should not be overlooked.

Should the discussions prove to be of the practical value anticipated, courses covering all phases of Latin-American conditions may be inaugurated another year with specially appointed lecturers from each country.

VIEAUX WINS AUTO RACE

READVILLE, Mass., Oct. 13—Lloyd Vieaux of Beverly Hills, Calif., won the 50-mile automobile race here yesterday in 40m. 9.2s. "Doc" MacKenzie of Eddington, Penna., was second in 40m. 13.5s., and Milt Marion of St. Albans, L. I., was third in 40m. 27s.

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THE HOME FORUM

On an "Original"

THE "original" of whom I would write is my neighbor. That is to say, he lives in one of the larger houses—or rather his wife and domestics live in one of the larger houses—about three miles away from my home. I have made my formal call on him, and he has made his formal call on me; and we are thus linked together permanently by a voluntary exchange of social amenities.

It used to be said that England was the home of "originals." Certainly it was in the eighteenth century; of whom Dr. Samuel Johnson may be taken as the exemplar. The nineteenth century furnishes many models; of whom my favorite is William Cobbett. If the novels of Dickens abound in curious characters, we may be sure that it was because curious characters abounded. But, somehow, one has the impression that with the twentieth century came a change. We all had to take our appointed places in a standardized pattern; and though it be true that there are would-be artists, writers, and nondescripts, living in the margin, they do not present much interest, for they lack the force and the independence of the real "original."

It is not enough to be bohemian or mildly rebellious against the ways of civilization. Such persons may merely qualify for the title of discard. They do not fit in, and therefore they are thrown out. But the "original" must have a peculiar strength of character. He must realize precisely what pleases him and what does not please him; and, having the choice of various kinds of life, he must choose deliberately and definitely, and by his sturdiness and steadfastness must justify his choice to himself. He must be, in his own manner, successful. That is the difference between the discard and the "original": the first is a failure because he cannot reconcile himself to his environment; the second is a success because he creates for himself a suitable environment.

* * *

In France, where standardization is resisted, the type persists. There are plenty of men and women who, instead of pursuing the easy path, and becoming victims of routine, blaze a little private alley through the wood of the world, and plod along contentedly "far from the madding crowd." They are not in revolt; they simply seek to harmonize their nature and their circumstances.

Of such is my friend and neighbor M——. I will not spell out his name, though, even if I did, you would not recognize it. For M—— is the name he has bestowed upon himself. From his parents he received another cognomen, and it is one that is familiar in many countries. The inhabitants of my Normandy village would be startled to learn that M—— is really a member of a famous family of bankers.

Presumably a family engaged for generations in the business of banking is rich. But M—— is not rich. When he was a young man, he decided he was not interested in banking and preferred animals, especially horses. He was a veritable centaur. From morning till night he was on horseback; and, as his horse could not enter the precincts of the family bank, neither would he. One of the few places that the horse can still enter is the circus; and therefore M—— entered the circus. The lights, the smell of the sawdust, the glittering attire, the warmth of the stables, won his heart; and he wished to pass his days in the ring and in the stalls, rather than in the bureau and the salons.

I must not be misunderstood as commending his choice; for my part, much as I like animals, I prefer the society of my fellows. But such, in fact, was his choice; and, with the means gratifying it, he was surely right to take it. He, too, might have been a banker like his brothers, and have flattered himself on directing, to some extent, the financial, the economic, and perhaps the political affairs of his country. I do not doubt that his brothers are happy in their activities; but the point is, would he have been happy in those activities? Nor do I doubt that his brothers are exceedingly useful; but the point is, would he have been useful? He felt that they could carry on their work just as well, perhaps better, without his aid; and he asked for a comparatively modest pension, and withdrew from the excitement and brilliance of the city to the calm and obscurity of the countryside.

* * *

When I called on him, he had been living among animals, instead of among figures, for well over thirty years. It was in the morning, and he was putting his horses through their paces. When my visit was announced, by a man who was sweeping the courtyard, he rode out to meet me mounted on a beautiful black mare. He was dressed in high boots, breeches, and a shirt open at the neck and with the sleeves turned up. On his hands were great leather gloves, one of which he slipped off as he bent down. "Forgive me," he said courteously, "for these clothes, but I am exercising my horses." I begged him not to interrupt the exercises, but to permit me to look on. Thereupon he led the way to his private circus.

The construction, though somewhat dilapidated, had truly the appearance of a circus. It was a great wooden shed in the middle of which was the traditional ring. The ground was thick with the soft shredded bark of trees and on this carpet he was teaching his horses the approved motions. Rows of seats on a sloping ground circled the ring. The walls were covered with mirrors and flamboyant posters, spirited and colorful. There were hanging lights to heighten the effect, and my youth returned as I recognized the indescribable odor of the circus.

The years have not diminished his skill. Rarely have I witnessed such witching feats of horsemanship. His seat in the haute école was rather old-fashioned; but what mastery, what magic, in the imperceptible movements of his hands and knees! And his patience was infinite. The horses which were brought to him, one by one, were in varying stages of tuition. He would teach them a step or two, but he would not insist unduly; if they were slow in learning, he would pat them gently and send them away until the time came on the morrow to repeat the lesson. When I made my appearance, he had already been at work for several hours; and he continued his evolutions for the customary time.

* * *

I confess that I admired him. He had, ordinarily, no audience whatever; but, in this empty simulacrum of a circus, he had gone through the same performance day after day, month after month, year after year, with no one to cheer him, no one to encourage him, no one to appreciate him. Slightly crazy, you will say? But no; he knew exactly what he wanted to do, and he did it without any outside stimulus. Here was art for art's sake. It was not for onlookers that he strove for perfection; it was for himself. I could not help comparing him to a poet who writes not for gain, but for his own artistic satisfaction. Here was the uncommercial circus; and it was of no importance whether anybody ever looked an and judged the spectacle. He would miss neither a morning nor a movement, since he was his own rigorous critic.

Afterward we inspected the stables and the fields. There were horses of all kinds, and he called my attention to their special points. There were tiny Shetland ponies; there were deer; there were llamas; there were zebras; there were ostriches; and I know not what besides. In the fields were sheep and cattle and chickens; and favorite dogs accompanied us on our rounds.

He had an office which was papered with maps of every part of France; and on the shelves were hundreds of guidebooks. I suppose that, in imagination, he makes, from time to time, a tour of France, and that he prepares that tour just as seriously as though it were to be made in reality. Subsequently I gathered that the family opposes itself to the accomplishment of these plans; and it may be that the fly in his ointment is his inability to lead the nomad life of the real circus proprietor. It is, however, only a little fly. He gets almost as much fun out of his projects as out of their execution—perhaps more.

For, if he stays at home, he is still a wanderer. The house, as I said, is large, and plenty of servants were in evidence. But he does not live in his house. In his courtyard stands his caravan; with his bed, his little sitting-room, and his kitchen. There are his headquarters, and what matter that his roulotte does not roll? He lives the same life in it as though, for more than thirty years, it had traveled perpetually.

When he called on me, I discovered that he was cultured and capable of displaying all the polite varnish of the city. We talked of many things—of art and of philosophy and of the affairs of the world. But of one thing he would not talk—of banking and of finance in general. He excused himself on the ground that he was profoundly ignorant of all that pertained to money. "That," he said, "is a branch of which I have no knowledge; my brothers have specialized in such matters."

And when my "original" left me to return to his animals and roulotte and circus, I could not help wondering whether he had chosen better than his brothers, or whether his brothers were wiser.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

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Rain on the Mosses

All the morning rain had been falling, that hopeless, soft, drenching downpour which promises to last forever; but by lunch time there was a faint lightening in the west, and the rain had shrunk to a fine drizzle. Every fence and gate had lines of raindrops stretched below its bars, and each blade of grass was gray-striped with moisture. The low gray buildings of the farm overlooked a wide valley, edged at the sides by wooded hills and stretching down to the salt marshes by the sea. Once, by diking, draining and pumping, broad fields had been brought under the plough or had been made to yield lush grazing for many cattle. But with falling prices the struggle had ceased to pay, the valley had been allowed to drown; and now only an occasional dilapidated post and rails, straggling thorn bushes which once had been hedges, and the deep drainage ditches remained to tell where the fields and meadows of the old farm had lain. This stretch of boggy land, divided by a raised cart-track from the farm, had become a sanctuary for all the wildfowl of the neighborhood and was known as "the Mosses."

From far away came the thin, melancholy cry of the redshank, the loneliest of all bird calls, intensified by the drifting mist; and near at hand the air was full of the broad beating wings of plover, wheeling, twisting, rising and swooping, and the commotion of their endless call, "Peewit, eewit, eewit." Slowly the fog lifted, and a watery sun crept between the smudges of mist which still hung over the ditches. The wet tussocky marsh grass was full of plovers' nests, bare hollows with four brown-blotched, greenish eggs or with only broken shells to tell of chicks already hatched. Here in a patch of light almost underfoot a grayish-olive ball of fluff crouched, a lapwing chick with head erect and dark eyes intensely interested, waiting for instructions from its mother, who with pathetic cries flapped to and fro on the ground, trailing a wing to distract attention from her brood.

Some of the ditches were shoulder-deep and had to be crossed on slimy, half-rotten planks; others were narrow enough to jump, and with care it was possible to reach almost to the lake which now filled the lower part of the valley. Broad beams of sunlight were melting the last feathery wisps of mist and gleamed on the gold and waxen white of water lilies, floating cool among their wide, green pads, disturbed only by a moorhen which paddled jerkily towards its half-submerged nest on an islet. Out of a bush whisked a small speckled bird with black head and throat markings, and a few minutes' search revealed the neat, carefully hidden nest, the reed bunting's home. It was lined with fluff and filled with tiny, creamy eggs delicately marked with hieroglyphs of chocolate color.

Out on the faintly ruffled surface of the mere a swan sailed majestically and a mallard slept head under wing. A pair of teal swooped down, calling as they came, and splashed onto the water. Black-headed gulls rose, squabbled shrilly in the air and dropped again gracefully, and a sandpiper started up from his feeding-ground on a muddy bank and darted away on curving, pointed wings, twisting from side to side as he flew low over the water. From out of the coarse grass, which concealed her nestful of a dozen pale fawn eggs, waddled a fat shoveller duck in search of her evening meal; and in sharp contrast to this clumsy gait were the easy strokes that carried her slowly and silently out on the lake, scooping with her wide, flat bill. The sedges and bulrushes threw long fine shadows as the sun neared the rim of the hills. Over on the island willows and alder were grayish among the fresh green of hawthorn, with its underbrush of creamy meadow-sweet and the tall, purple spikes of loosestrife. A line of sheldrake flew swiftly by in single file on their way down to the sea. On the far bank stood a heron, a silent gray sentinel among the tangle of lilac valerian and flat, heavy umbels of wild angelica, his reflection wavering in the first ruffle of evening breeze. The soft quacking of feeding duck and the far-away wooden call of a cuckoo in the trees behind the farm alone broke the peaceful stillness, and a faint, pungent tang of salt was wafted in with the rising sea-fog from the lower marshes.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Chang Men Gate, Soochow, China, in the Rain: From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Miss Elizabeth Keith

IN THIS print the artist has broken with the Japanese tradition of employing professional craftsmen for cutting and printing. Miss Keith has herself undertaken both these functions,—no light task in a print so crowded and rich in colors as the Chang Men Gate.

The whole of the block has been turned to account with great skill and the composition is conceived with unerring judgment, a pleasing balance having been sustained throughout. The somewhat somber olive green trelliswork, against a many-hued darker background, forms a decorative and restful contrast to the scene enacted below. The Chinese lettering on gray, red and yellow grounds makes an appropriate introduction to the chief interest in the print which centers in the sheltering group of people. The knot of people patiently biding their time is flanked on both sides by intriguing little incidents. Through the opening at the back of the buildings, one catches a glimpse of a rain-laden sky, which affords just the necessary relief from the gay and crowded scene below.

For a New House

The last bright nail is driven in,
and the floor
Is swept and polished; numbers are
on the door.
The hearths are ready for fires to
be laid. Blithe calls
And friendly talk will echo from
these walls.
I stand in the hallway, a quiet and
empty place;
This is a threshold in time as well
as in space.
A new house is a beginning; expectancy
Fills this moment. I wait here
silently,
Happily alert, as when I look
At the crest of a hill ahead, at an
uncut book,
At the lifted baton (for now, too, I
await
A medley new and full and intricate)—
At the curtain beginning slowly to
lift from the stage,
The branch tight-budded, the white
unwritten page.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING.

Mexico's Superb Canyons

In the northern mountains there are superb canyons, worn deep by rushing rivers, where the scenery is magnificent.

The Barranca de Cobre—Copper Gorge—in Chihuahua, is from four thousand to five thousand feet deep and extends for more than a hundred miles through some of the wildest of the Sierra Madre country. Far down, in the depths of the gorge, fringing the Rio Urique and protected from the cold of the mountain-tops, there is a riot of tropical vegetation, colorful and luxuriant, a tangled profusion of gay-blossomed trees and gaudy flowers. Higher, the copper bearing cliffs are painted by nature in vivid tones of bronze, blue, ocher and green. For sheer grandeur and superb coloring this Barranca de Cobre has no equal in Mexico.

The Septentrion Cañon, about a hundred miles southwest of the Barranca de Cobre, is among the foothills of the Sierras, and so has a wealth of subtropical vegetation. And added to its wild beauty there is a further interest; for perched on the sides of the canyon are ruins of prehistoric cliff-dwellings. A glamour of mystery hovers about these relics of a race that once lingered here, and left behind it not only the artificial caves and stone-and-adobe dwellings but its tribal records in the form of pictographs painted on the canyon walls. . . .

On the route between Vera Cruz and Mexico City are the Barranca de Metlac—the hillsides, overrun with tangled vegetation, dropping abruptly to a limpid river—and the Barranca El Infiernillo, rugged and beautiful. Far down between the rocky walls of Infiernillo, a crystal stream tumbles over boulders in its path or stops to linger in enchanting spots, forming pools that reflect the beauty of leaning ferns and rocks dripping morning-glories.—VERNON QUINN, in "Beautiful Mexico."

Vennskapets skjønnhet og nytte

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

ET VAKKERT eksempel på vennskap finner vi i det gamle testamente i vennskapet mellem David og Jonatan. Så inderlig holdt disse to unge menn av hinannen at David ved minnet om det beskrev Jonatans hengivenhet i disse rørende ord: "Såre elskelig var du mot mig; din kjærlighet var vidunderlig" (efter eng. bibelovers.). Denne gjensidige følelse av kjærlig trofasthet, rettferdig påskjønnelse og øm hengivenhet som disse to venner la for dagen for århundrer siden, er blitt stående til denne dag som et vakkert forbillede til efterlignelse. Velvilje og kjærlighet kom til uttrykk gjennem Kristus Jesus, som tiltalte sine disipler som venner.

Vennskap kan like så litt hykles som et urent metall kan ha en ekte klang. "Dere må være ordentlige venner," forklarte en gutt i en fortelling fra lyngmoene, da man spurte ham hvorledes han hadde vunnet tilliten hos og temmet de vilde skapninger ute på heiene. Og passer ikke denne liketille ytring på alle situasjoner hvor gjensidig tillit og samarbeide er nødvendig? Det blir nu mere almindelig erkjent at et lykkelig resultat av forhandlinger mellem indlvider, grupper og nasjoner avhenger av at begge parter er "ordentlige venner". Vennskap, i ordets dypere og fullere betydning, er således en meget viktig faktor i verden. Sett fra et kristelig synspunkt har det sitt grunnlag i kjærlighet og er uvurderlig som en kanal for ydelse av tjenester.

"Jorden kjenner ikke større undere enn fullkommenhet og et ubrutt vennskap," skriver Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grunnleggeren av Christian Science i *Retrospection and Introspection* (s. 80). Peker ikke denne erklæring hen på det rette ideal? De som leser hennes ord, bør visselig strebe efter å forbedre sitt begrep forat de kan undgå vennskapsbrudd. Mrs. Eddy skriver videre: "Vi elsker våre venner, men ofte er det så, at jo kjærere de er oss, desto lettere kan vi komme til å miste dem." Et vennskap kan bli brutt på grunn av selviskhet, eftersom der derigjennem mere uttrykkes forventning om fordeler ved å motta vennskap enn ønske om å tjene ved å gi vennskap.

Hvad Christian Science lærer, er av stor praktisk hjelp, eftersom det grunnlag det bygger på, er menneskets fullkommenhet som barn av den ene fullkomne Fader, Gud. Erkjennelsen av at mennesket gjenspeiler alle egenskaper som tilhører dets skaper, Gud, dets fullkomne, guddommelige Prinsipp, gjør enhver mere ivrig efter som venn å leve i overensstemmelse med den norm som menneskets åndelige evner og egenskaper opstiller, og således bli mere kjærlig, sann, lojal, hjelpsom, tillitvekkende; og resultatet av denne bedre forståelse er større gjensidig tålmodighet, hengivenhet og påskjønnelse.

I Bibelen fremholder Jakob at Abraham blev kalt "Guds venn"; og i Annen Mosebok leser vi at Gud talte med Moses "likesom en mann taler med sin næste." I Salomos ordsprog leser vi: "En venn elsker alltid," og "en mann som har venner, må vise sig vennlig" (efter eng. bibelovers.).

Menneskeheten bør derfor omhyggelig studere det guddommelige ideal for vennskap, forat hele verden kan komme nærmere sammen, da godhet, ærlighet, opriktighet, høflighet, gjensidig forståelse og påskjønnelse alltid er nødvendig. Opriktig kjærlighet mellem individer og nasjoner, ja, den kjærlighet som er en gjenspeiling av guddommelig Kjærlighet, åpenbarer det eneste sikre grunnlag for internasjonalt vennskap og verdensfred. Den som søker å gjenspeile guddommelig Kjærlighet, krever ikke personlige fordeler og ophøier ikke sig selv. Han har ingen tilbøielighet til å diktere, underkue eller herske over andre. Tvert imot, han er til alle tider fylt av kjærlig omtenksomhet for andres frihet og lykke.

Ideelt vennskap består i en ren kjærlighet som frigjør og fremkaller eftertraktelsesverdige resultater; det er hvad et uselvisk hjerte strømmer over med, som Mary Baker Eddy antyder i *Miscellaneous Writings*, hvor hun sier (s. 250): "Jeg stiller sterke krav til kjærligheten, krever bevis på den fra aktive vidner og edle opofrelser og mektige opnåelser som et resultat av den." Et vennskap som er basert på åndeliggjort hengivenhet, vil helt umiddelbart gi bevis på at det er til og gjør nytte. Et opriktig ønske om å yde kjærlig tjeneste vil finne et taktfullt uttrykk som vil møte en naturlig og takknemlig mottagelse og inspirere alle vedkommende til å opnå et høiere og bedre resultat. Innflydelsen av et opriktig og kjærlig vennskap, som vekker Kristuslikhetens høieste idealer til live, er en viktig hjelp i bestrebelsen for å hitføre himlenes rike.

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Autumn Maple

What golden ichor rose through
trunk and bough
From unimagined springs within the
earth
With soundless flow the summer
long, that now
This fountain luminously comes to
birth
And spills upon the frosty air a
spray
That stains with gold this blue October day?

These showers that descend will
deepen soon
To burnished pools upon the autumn
grass
That seem to mirror some refulgent
noon
Whose sun is held immobile in the
glass.

—ADELAIDE LOVE, in *Voices*.

The Beauty and Service of Friendship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A BEAUTIFUL example of friendship, as related in the Old Testament, is the one which existed between David and Jonathan. So tenderly did these young men love each other that David, in retrospect, described the affection of Jonathan in these touching words: "Very pleasant hast thou been unto me: thy love to me was wonderful." This mutual sense of loving loyalty, just appreciation, and tender affection which these friends displayed centuries ago has remained to the present day a beautiful model for emulation. Gracious love was manifested by Christ Jesus, who addressed his disciples as friends.

Friendship can no more be feigned than can an impure metal ring true. "You must be friends for sure," explained a boy in a tale of the heath country when he was asked how he had won the confidence of and tamed the wild creatures of the moorland. And does not that homely statement apply to all situations where mutual trust and cooperation are needed? Indeed, it is being more widely recognized today that the success of negotiations between individuals, groups, and nations depends upon each side being "friends for sure." Friendship, then, in its deeper and fuller sense is a very important factor in the world. In its Christian aspect it has its foundation in love, and constitutes a channel for service of incalculable worth.

"There are no greater miracles known to earth than perfection and an unbroken friendship," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 80). Does not this statement point to the right ideal? Surely those who read her words should seek to improve their concept, that they may avoid breaches of friendship. Mrs. Eddy continues, "We love our friends, but ofttimes we lose them in proportion to our affection." A friendship may be broken because of selfishness, inasmuch as therein is manifested more expectation of profiting from receiving friendship than desire to serve by giving friendship.

The teachings of Christian Science are of great practical assistance, inasmuch as they rest on the basis of man's perfection as the child of the one perfect Father, God. To realize that man reflects all the qualities of his creator, God, his perfect divine Principle, makes each friend more intent on living up to the standard of man's spiritual endowment, and thus becoming more loving, true, loyal, helpful, confidence-inspiring; and the result of this better understanding is a greater mutual patience, devotion, and appreciation.

In the Scriptures, James points out that Abraham was called "the Friend of God;" and in Exodus we read that God spoke with Moses "as a man speaketh unto his friend." In Proverbs we read, "A friend loveth at all times;" and, "A man that hath friends must shew himself friendly."

It behooves mankind, therefore, to study diligently the divine ideal of friendship in order that all the world may draw closer together because goodness, honesty, sincerity, courtesy, mutual understanding, and appreciation are always needed. Sincere love between individuals and nations, even that love which is a reflection of divine Love, reveals the only sure foundation for international friendship and world peace. He who seeks to reflect divine Love does not demand personal advantages, nor exalt self. He has no inclination to dictate to, suppress, or dominate others. On the contrary, he ever maintains a tender concern for the freedom and happiness of others.

Ideal friendship consists of a pure love that liberates and calls forth worth-while accomplishments; it is the overflow of an unselfish heart, as Mary Baker Eddy points out in "Miscellaneous Writings," where she says (p. 250), "I make strong demands on love, call for active witnesses to prove it, and noble sacrifices and grand achievements as its results." A friendship based on spiritualized affection will furnish proof of its existence and utility quite spontaneously. A heartfelt desire to give loving service will be expressed tactfully, and may be accepted naturally and gratefully, inspiring all concerned to the working of a greater good. The influence of honest and loving friendship, which fosters the highest ideals of Christlikeness, is an important aid in ushering in the kingdom of heaven.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

The Cricket to October

The long, pure light that brings
To earth her perfect crown of bliss,
Wanes slow—the thoughtful drooping of the grain.
And the faint breath of the earth-loving things
Say this.
Oft when the dews at night
Clasp the cool shadows, all in vain
I look along the meadow's level dark
To see the firefly lift her tender light
Again

From the thick-woven shade,
Where, on the red-cupped moss today,
A crimson ray alit, the bluebird sends
One melancholy note up the brown glade
This way. . . .

—ANNE WHITNEY, in "Poems."

The Month of Months

We lost no time in booking for London, our small party reserving a costly observation car, by way of a reckless introduction to Merry England. It was a soft day without a chill in it and the sun was playing hide-and-seek behind the shifting mist and clouds. The country was a symphony in green and we were enchanted with the glimpses of historic places along the Midland Railway, with the velvet freshness of the landscape and the luxuriance of "immemorial elms," and with the tiled and chimneyed houses familiar to us in the prints of Kate Greenaway and Walter Crane. We were as carefree as school boys on a holiday, and called the attention of one another to every newly discovered point of interest. In the midst of our delight, the porter of the car, who had been answering our inquiries, piped up, "Oh, sir, hit's nothink now, sir; you should see Hengland in M'y, sir."

Ten days later, traveling from Paris to the Riviera, we found ourselves in bondage to the beauty of a wholly different landscape: long, high, sparsely wooded slopes, with broad green foregrounds traversed by white roads flanked with Normandy poplars, along which plodded blue-bloused, soft-capped peasants beside their teams of sturdy horses that matched the heavy big-wheeled wagons. Everywhere there were glimpses of beauty and picturesqueness, and thrifty farmsteads with thatched or red-tiled roofs. We were lingering in the dining-room car for the better view and exclaiming at every new scene, when the waiter, who had evidently served a language apprenticeship in London, said deprecatingly, "Without doubt, Monsieur knows that this is not the best time for this voyage. One should see this country in May."

Arrived in Rome, in January, we were leaning over the rampart of the Pincian looking down upon the Eternal City toward St. Peter's. The air was balmy and rich with the perfume of the winterless scene and we were silent with the joy of our first wide look at Rome. At last our delight overflowed in speech—something of response to the moment, all too inadequate—when an English gentleman at my side, with the air of an old resident in Italy, said, "Yes, it is very beautiful; but you should see it all in May."

By the time we had reached Athens, this postponement of beauty to the most delectable of months, became an old story, and it was agreed between my friend Scott and myself, that if, when we mounted the Acropolis, our friend Stillman should remark that we ought to see that view "in May," we should do him bodily violence. As we stood with him, looking off in the soft March morning to the beautiful long line of Hymettus, with its misty transverse valleys, whence comes the brown, uncloying honey; or to the northeast to scarred Pentelicus, quarry of the Parthenon; or to the south toward Phaleron and Sunium and the Ægean, fountain of a hundred myths, it seemed as if we had been transported to the atmosphere of the childhood of the world. We could only exclaim, "Oh! oh! oh!" whereupon Stillman said, "Ah, but two months from now!" His paraphrase had saved him.—From "Remembered Yesterdays," by ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

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MARKET SLIDES OFF WITH SOME LARGE LOSSES

General Tone Is Heavy With Comparatively Light Trading

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—The stock market slid back about 1 to 5 points in a quiet session today, the losses practically canceling the recoveries of the previous session.

The late tone was heavy. The turnover, however, was only about 1,400,000 shares.

Issues off about 3 to 5 points included American Telephone, Allied Chemical, Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, Case, Santa Fe and Union Pacific.

Issues off about 1 to 2 included General Motors, Chrysler and U. S. Steel.

Cut in Money Rates

An early development in the trading was the renewal of call loans at 1 per cent for the first time in more than a year, but the 2 per cent rate which had been in effect without variation since July had been regarded as largely nominal, for there had been "outside" offerings of call money at substantial concessions from the official rate for some time.

In some quarters, it was pointed out that the cut in money rates might be followed by a reduction in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's rediscount rate of 2½ per cent.

The Reserve System pursued an aggressive policy of pumping credit into the open market by purchasing Government securities for several months earlier in the year, and in some banking quarters, it was felt that it might now turn again to cheapening of the rate at which member banks may borrow.

Stocks and principal commodities again reacted upon one another, with wheat and cotton selling off. A checking to the recent advances in general commodity price levels appeared in the weekly general wholesale price average of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which sagged 8-10 of 1 per cent for the week ended Oct. 8.

Individual reports of railroads on their freight-car loadings for the last week were mildly encouraging, indicating that in the aggregate there was a further gain. Corporate news also included regular quarterly dividends by Woolworth and Continental Can.

Bonds Rule Irregular

The bond market moved rather erratically today, obviously paying considerable attention to stocks.

The drop in call money to 1 per cent brought considerable cheer to senior securities traders. Speculative loans, especially, surged forward in early transactions and the higher grade issues were firm.

The low-priced railroads were quite active and strong at one time, but later gave up most of their gains. Baltimore & Ohio bonds extended their rally which started Tuesday, both the convertible 4½s and 6s advancing 2 or more points. They reacted later, with others, when the early enthusiasm waned.

Moderate gains were recorded by some issues of Santa Fe, Canadian Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Illinois Central, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific and Southern. The Missouri Pacific group was inclined to sag.

Bonds of American Telephone and Consolidated Gas exhibited quiet strength, while firmness was also shown by obligations of Duquesne Light, Goodyear, International Telephone, Pacific Gas, Phillips Petroleum, Texas Corporation, Shell Union Oil, Utility Power & Light and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

The United States Government department was a trifle irregular, further minor declines being registered by some of the Treasuries.

Trading in the foreign section was exceptionally brisk, especially in the British, Germans and some of the Japanese maturities. A better tone was displayed by German Government 5½s and 7s, French 7s and 7½s, British 5½s, Japanese 5½s and Brazilian 6½s. The Australians and Italians were a bit easier.

DIVIDENDS

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad declared a dividend at an annual rate of 7 per cent on prior lien stock covering accumulations from Aug. 1, 1926, to April 30, 1927.

Capital Management Corporation declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable Nov. 1, to stock of record Oct. 21. In the previous quarter a dividend of 12½ cents was declared.

New England Equity Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Archer Daniels Midland Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Continental Can Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

F. W. Woolworth Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 10.

Norwalk Tire & Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the $50 par preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 22.

Consolidated Oil Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the 8 per cent preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last	Oct. 13	Oct. 11
100	Am Pneu	55	55	55		
1916	Am T&T	103¼	98⅜	99¼	103⅜	
3400	Andes Pet	.10	.07	.10	.07	
1225	Arcadian	.99	.95	.98	.97	
10	Big Sanf	11	11	11		
240	Bos El	66⅜	65½	65½	65⅝	
30	Cal & Hec	3¾	3¾	3¾	3	
250	Cop Range	2¾	2½	2½	3	
100	East SS	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½	
70	E G&P prpf	.62	59⅞	59⅞	.64	
78	E Mass Ry	.50	.50	.50		
53	E Mass A	1¼	1¼	1¼		
74	Edison Elec	173	171	171	174⅞	
60	Em Asso	5½	5	5	5½	
30	Gen Capital	14½	14½	14½	14½	
150	Isle Royale	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1½	
56	Libby McN	11½	11½	11½		
450	Mohawk	12	11½	12	11	
80	Nash	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	12⅝	
117	NE Tel	93	90¼	90¼	91	
100	No Butte	.35	.35	.35	.40	
205	Pac Mills	9	8	9	7¾	
115	Quincy Min	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	
30	Reece Butt	5	5	5		
410	Stone Web	9	7⅝	7⅞	8¾	
40	Suil Mach	5½	5½	5½		
125	Swift & Co	8½	8½	8⅝	8¼	
95	Torrington	32½	30	30	33½	
50	Uni Found	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝	
646	Uni Shoe	37	34½	34½	35⅞	
85	Uni Shoe pf	30	30	30		
1006	Utah Met	.35	.35	.35	.35	
165	War Bros	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	

COTTON MARKET DECLINES

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Liquidation and scattered selling combined with an increased volume of hedging were reflected by declines of over $1.50 a bale in cotton today, the general market showing net losses of 30 to 34 points during the middle of the afternoon.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Oct. 13	Oct. 11
91½	15⅜	..	Adams Express	1100	8¼	8¼	8¼		
73	22	5	Adams Exp pf	30	60	60	60		
30⅜	12	2	Adams Mills	100	15½	15½	15½		
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8¾	8¼	8¾		
63½	30⅜	3	Air Reduction	2100	54½	51½	52	54½	
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1400	11½	10⅞	11	11	
3⅞	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	1200	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
81¼	3¼	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3	
8	⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	3½	3	3		
15	5¼	..	Alleghany Steel	20	9¼	9¼	9¼	8¼	
88¼	42½	6†	Allied Chem	5100	71⅞	66⅝	67	71½	
119¼	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	116⅞	116½	116½		
15⅝	4	..	Allis Chalmers	1100	8¼	7⅜	8	8⅜	
10	4½	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
22⅜	12	2	Amerada	200	20	20	20	21½	
15½	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	7⅞	7⅞	8	8	
22½	5	..	Am Bank Note	400	13⅜	12½	12½	13	
47	20	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	41	41	41		
73½	29⅝	4	Am Canu	6400	49¼	46½	47¾	49	
17	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅝	
50	16	..	Am Car & F pf	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝		
37⅜	18	3†	Am Chicle	200	34	33⅜	33⅜	34	
8¼	2	..	Am Cholortype	100	6	6	6	6½	
26⅜	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	20	18	19	19⅜	
15⅜	2⅜	..	Am European	400	9¼	9	9		
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	2400	7⅞	6¾	7	7⅜	
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 7	400	17⅜	12⅜	13½	12⅝	
21¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	400	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8	
6⅜	1	..	Am Hawaiian	100	4	4	4	4¼	
6⅞	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	3½	3½	3½	3½	
21⅜	7⅜	2	Am Ice	200	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞	
12	2½	..	Am International	1100	7¼	6⅝	6¾	6¾	
15½	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	100	8	8	8	8	
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	400	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5	
33	14	1½	Am News	10	24	24	24	24	
17¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	2100	9⅜	7⅞	8¼	8¾	
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	28	
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	22¼	
12½	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	2700	7¾	6⅞	6⅞	7	
15½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	11½	10⅛	10½	11⅜	
29¼	13⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛	
27¼	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2300	14¾	13	13⅜	14	
55	15	..	Am Smelt & R 2pf	200	32½	32½	32½	31½	
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	42¼	42¼	42¼		
15⅞	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	7¼	6¾	6¾	7⅞	
36¾	20	2½†	Am Stores	100	31	31	31	31	
29¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	22	21¼	21¼		
137⅛	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	9100	103⅛	98¼	99⅝	103	
70	10⅛	..	Am Type F pf	10	20	20	20	19⅞	
30½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	1400	22⅞	20½	20¾	22⅜	
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	400	19½	19	19	19¼	
10	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	100	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5¾	
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	700	28	25⅞	26½	27½	
19⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	3400	10½	9	9⅜	9½	
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	400	10	9½	9½	9½	
15½	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	12	12	12		
2⅞	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	400	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	700	1	⅞	1	7⁄8	
15⅜	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7	
7½	4	..	Art Metal Const	100	4	4	4		
3	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	2	2	2	2	
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
36½	15½	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	31	31	31		
16½	6½	1	Asso Oil	10	15	15	15		
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	5100	40⅜	36⅛	37½	39¼	
86	35	5	Atchison pf	100	63	63	63	62	
46	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	20½	19⅜	19⅜	20¼	
21⅞	8¾	1	Atl Refining	2100	16½	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	
89½	45⅛	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	66	65	65		
15⅛	2⅞	4‡	Auburn Auto	6200	40¾	38½	39½	39½	
1⅛	⅛	..	Austin Nichols	100	1⅜	1⅛	1¼		
7⅛	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1100	7	6⅜	6½	6¾	

—B—

35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16⅞	
12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	200	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	6	
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1700	13	11⅜	11⅝	12½	
40½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	14¾	12½	12¾	14	
35⅜	9½	2	Bangor & Arros	100	22	22	22	22	
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	400	4½	4½	4½	4⅜	
95	70	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	70	70	70		
62⅜	11⅜	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	400	59⅜	59	59⅜		
14¾	16¼	..	Beatrice Cream	700	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2400	10½	9⅝	9⅞	10	
24⅝	5⅞	..	Best & Co	600	13¼	12	12	13¾	
29⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1900	17¾	15¾	16¾	17¼	
7¼	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	35	35	35	34	
22½	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	12½	10¼	10¼	11	
43¼	20	2	Borden	2100	27	26⅜	26¾	26½	
14⅞	3¾	..	Borg Warner	400	8½	8	8⅛	8⅝	
11¾	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝	
50¼	11⅝	..	Brooklyn Man T	1100	18¼	17¾	18	18⅜	
28½	11½	6	Brooklyn Un T pf	100	56¼	56¼	56¾		
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	74	72¾	72¾	76	
2¼	½	..	Bruns Terminal	200	¾	¾	¾		
3¼	½	..	Budd Mfg	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	200	2½	2¼	2¼	2½	
13¼	6⅛	.80	Burroughs Add	100	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
21⅝	3½	..	Bush Terminal	100	5½	5½	5½		
85	7¼	..	Bush T Bldgs	10	13	13	13	12⅝	
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	
24⅝	7	..	Byers	1100	14⅜	12⅞	13	14¼	

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	100	10	9	9	10	
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3⅞	3½	3½	3½	
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	8¾	
20⅜	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	2300	14⅜	13⅜	14	14⅝	
9½	2⅛	..	Capital Admin	500	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	5¾	
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	20000	40	35⅜	35⅝	39⅞	
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	500	8¼	7½	7¾	8¼	
12⅝	1⅛	..	Celanese Corp	2000	7¾	6⅝	7¾	6½	
20½	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	100	16	16	16	16	
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	100	3½	3½	3½		
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	2100	7¾	7	7⅛	7¼	
18	8	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	8	8	8		
20⅛	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	25	25	25	25	
20¾	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1900	12⅝	11	11	12½	
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	3100	20½	18½	18⅞	20½	
3¾	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	400	3	3	3	2¾	
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2100	9	7⅝	8	8⅞	
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛	
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3700	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	
14½	2	..	Chi & N western	3800	7½	6⅛	6⅜	6¾	
31	5	..	Chi &2N west pf	100	10	10	10		
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	4¼	3¾	3¾	3⅝	
12¾	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1600	8	7¾	7¾		
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2900	6½	6	6	6¼	
8	1½	..	Childs Company	100	4	4	4	4½	
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	25000	14¼	12¼	12⅝	13⅞	
20⅛	11¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	11	11	11	11⅛	
83¾	21¼	..	Clark Equipment	100	7	7	7		
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	1200	84½	84	84		
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1000	6¼	5½	5⅝	6¼	
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	12000	13⅞	12⅜	12⅝	13¼	
79¾	40	6	Columbia G pf A	400	20½	20½	20½	21½	
41⅞	12½	2	Columbian Carb	8900	27½	25	25	27¼	
14⅞	4½	..	Columbia Pic	400	9½	9½	9½	9¾	
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	600	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅜	
70	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	50	72	72	72	72	
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	1000	21	20¼	21	21	
99	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	10	99	99	99		
81	55½	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	76½	76½	76½	76½	
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	7800	9⅜	8¾	8⅞	9⅜	
58	18⅜	.30	Comwlth & So	6500	3⅞	3	3	3	
60½	27⅜	6	Comwlth&S 6 pf	400	44⅞	44	44	44	
12¼	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	9	8⅜	8⅜	8⅞	
11¾	4	1	Consol Film I pf	800	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7¼	
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	4360	54¾	51¼	52⅜	53¾	
98⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	1700	96	95	95	95¾	
10⅞	4⅜	1	Consol Laundries	400	5	5	5	5	
9	4	..	Consol Oil	2100	7	6½	6⅜	6½	
1⅜	⅛	..	Consol Textile	500	¾	⅝	⅝	¾	
107	79	8	Consol Oil pf	100	94	94	94		
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	400	4	3⅞	3⅞		
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	200	38⅝	38¼	38¼		
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	2100	30¾	29	29	30	
8½	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛	
24½	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	15	
3½	⅝	..	Cont Motors	400	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	9800	6½	5¾	5¾	5¾	
55½	24¾	3	Corn Products	10000	48¼	46	46½	47¾	
125	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	100	130	130	130		
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	400	4	3½	3½	3⅝	
15⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11	
27	20	4	Crown Will Pap	20	25	25	25		
26¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	100	13	13	13		
3½	⅛	..	Cuba Co	400	1½	1½	1½		
37	3⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	28	27¾	27¾	27⅝	
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	400	14	13⅜	13⅜	13½	
5¼	⅞	..	Curtiss Wright	2800	2⅛	2	2	2	
11¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1300	3¼	3	3	3¼	
20	6¼	7	Cushman 7%	10	82½	82½	82½	82½	

—D—

9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	1800	4⅝	4	4	4	
15¼	6¼	1.40	Deere & Co pf	400	9½	9½	9½	9⅝	
96½	22	6	Del & Hudson	3200	60	56¾	56¾	58	
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	5400	26¼	23	24½	26¼	
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	200	17⅝	17½	17⅝	16⅜	
12¼	7¼	1	Dome Mines	2300	11⅞	10⅞	11	10¾	
18½	11¼	.50	Dominion Stores	2500	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15⅜	
18⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	3100	12¼	11½	12	12⅜	
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	18000	34⅝	32⅝	33½	34⅛	
105½	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	400	106¾	106¾	106¾	101	

—E—

87⅛	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	10000	50¾	47⅜	47⅝	49½	
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾	
2	⅛	..	Ettingon Schild	1500	⅞	¾	¾	¾	
2½	⅛	..	Elec Boat	100	1	1	1	1	
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Autol1Lite	8600	17	15¾	16	16⅜	
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
46	22¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	13000	8¼	7¼	7⅝	8¼	
50	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	400	26¼	26	26	26	
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&Li 6% pf	400	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	22	
33¼	12⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	2700	22	21	21	21½	
¾	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	210	⅜	⅜	⅜		
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	400	34	34	34	34	
19	12	2½	Equitable Off Bldg	400	15	14½	15	15	
3¾	2	..	Erie RR	1000	7¾	6¾	6⅞	6	
15	⅞	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	8¾	7½	7½	7	
10	4	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	5½	5½	5½		

—F—

2⅜	½	..	Fed Screw W	200	1	1	1	⅞	
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	200	4½	4	4½	4	
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	15	14	14½	14	
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	300	12	12	12	12	
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	300	60½	60	60½	59¾	
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	400	48	48	48	48	
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	4800	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	2700	⅜	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2	⅛	..	Fisk R 1 pf cv	300	¼	¼	¼	¼	
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	800	8¼	7½	7½	8¼	
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	300	17	17	17	17	
57⅜	1	..	Fox Film A	1600	3	2¾	2¾	3	
26⅞	10	2	Freport Texas	900	21½	19⅝	19¾	20¾	
25¼	2¼	..	Fuller pr pf	50	24⅝	24	24	23¼	

—G—

17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	50	12	11¾	11¾	11¾	
5½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3½	
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	3100	18¼	15½	15⅝	15⅜	
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	400	8	7¾	8	7⅞	
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	300	14⅛	14	14	15⅜	
5	1¼	..	Gen Cable	100	2¾	⅜	2¾	2¾	
25¾	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	20	11	10⅞	11	10	
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	9600	16⅛	14⅞	15⅛	15½	
150	15⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅝	
40½	19⅞	2	Gen Foods	4900	30¼	29	29½	29½	
43¼	20	2	Gen Gas & E A	300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅞	3¾	..	Gen Mills	500	41½	40½	41	40¾	
113¼	25⅜	..	Gen Motors	12760	13⅜	12¼	12½	13⅜	
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	74	73⅜	73⅜	74	
4	2¾	..	Gen Out Ad	100	3½	3½	3½	3½	
9	4	..	Gen Out Ad A	400	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
7⅛	3	..	Gen Pub Service	200	3¼	3	3	3¼	
28⅞	6¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	13¼	13	13	12¾	
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	4900	16⅝	15½	15½	16⅝	
72½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	100	67	67	67	68½	
10⅜	3½	..	Glidden	500	6¼	5¾	5¾	5⅞	
76	35	7	Glidden ppf	30	63	62	62	64	
8	2⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	500	5	4½	4¾	5	
20⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	1400	16½	15½	16	16½	
12⅜	2¼	1	Goodrich	1100	5½	5	5½	5½	
29¾	8½	..	Goodyear	3600	14⅝	13	13	14	
65½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	400	40	37½	37½	40	
30¾	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1300	20½	19⅜	20	20¼	
4¾	1	..	Graham Paige	700	2½	2⅛	2⅜	2½	
11⅜	2⅜	..	Granby	300	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5½	
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	2000	32	31	31	32	
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	21	21	21	20½	
25	8½	..	Great Nor pf	2100	11¾	10½	10½	11	
13⅛	5	..	Great Nor Ore	400

AGRICULTURAL EXPORT LOANS CONTEMPLATED

Reconstruction Finance May Aid Producers of Lard, Cotton, and Wheat

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—It was announced at the Reconstruction Finance Corporation today that plans are being matured for the establishment of a subordinate agency for the handling of agricultural export loans. The form of organization has not yet been determined, but it was indicated it may very probably be a separate division of the corporation.

Its task will be to finance the export of any American agricultural product of which there is a domestic surplus when such export can be accomplished without upsetting world markets.

Necessity for a separate organization to deal with export loans has arisen out of the large number of applications for loans from American commission merchants and exporters who see an opportunity of developing new foreign markets for American agricultural produce provided financing can be arranged.

Applications received to date contemplate loans for the export of lard, cotton, tobacco, livestock and wheat. This phase of the activities of the corporation began applications from China for loans to purchase large quantities of wheat needed for the relief of distress.

Since then, it was said, large exports to European countries of this and other commodities have also been considered. China, it was intimated, was the only government to have approached the corporation officially. It is understood that a loan to finance the export to that country of 15,000,000 bushels is being considered.

Applications for exports to European nations have been entered by private interests and the attitude of the foreign governments concerned has not yet been determined.

It is considered probable that a staff of economists will be attached to the new agency with the duty of determining the effect of contemplated exports on world commodity markets. Loans will be granted only when the economists certify no dislocation of world prices would result.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch...	1%	2%	1½@2%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Com paper....	1¾	1¾	2
Bar silver	27½c	27⅜c	29¾c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days..	1	1	2½@2¾
4 to 6 months.	1¼	1¼	2¾@3

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	2⅛@2
60 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	2⅛@2
90 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	2⅛@2
4 months	1 @ 1⅛	1 @ 1⅛	2¾@2¼
5 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	2¾@2¾
6 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	2¾@2⅝

London Quotations

Call money	½%	½%	4%
Short bills	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾	5½
3 mos bills	⅞@1	⅞@1	5⅛@5⅞
Bar gold	119s 9d	119s 6d	106s 6d
Bar silver	47⅛d	17⅛d	17¼d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3%	3%	3½%
Com paper....	2 @2¾	2 @2¾	2½@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	10	Sofia	2½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity	
Demand	$3.44¼	$3.44¼	$4.8665	
Cables	3.44⅜	3.44⅜	4.8665	
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392⅛	.0392	
Belgium—belga	.1388	.1389	139	
Italy—lira	.0512⅛	.0512¼	.0526	
Germany—mark	.2378	.2377	.2381	
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407	
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296	
Denmark—krone	.1790	.1792	.268	
Finland—finn'rk	.0155	.0155	.0252	
Greece—dr'chma	.0650	.0650	.129	
Holland—florin	.4020	.4022	.402	
Hungary—pengo	.1700	.1700	.1749	
Norway—krone	.1738	.1742	.268	
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122	
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.0350	
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960	
Spain—peseta	.0820	.0819	.193	
Sweden—krona	.1771	.1775	.268	
Switz'land—franc	.1931	.1932	.193	
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176	
	Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2350	.2336	*	
Shanghai—tael	.3062	.3037½	*	
India—rupee	.2605	.2610	.3650	
Japan—yen	.2375	.2375	.4984	
Java—florin	.4037½	.4035	.4020	
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50	
Sts Stlments—dol	.4025	.4025	.5678	
	South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245	
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196	
Chile—peso	.0610	.0610	.12165	
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733	
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4000	
Uruguay—peso	.4750	.4750	1.0342	
	Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9094	.9087½	1.00	
	Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985	

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct. 13	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.64⅞	$.65⅝	$.67⅜
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.41⅜	.41½	.53½
Oats, No. 2 white	.26½	.27½	.34½
Flour	3.75	3.90	4.20
Beef, family	14.37	14.37	13.25
Pork	17.75	18.25	20.50
Lard	.0505	.0535	.0820
Cotton, Mid Up	.0665	.0700	.0625
Zinc	.0310	.0310	.0350
Iron	13.84	13.84	16.26
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.06¼	.06¼	.07
Tin	.2412	.2450	.2312
Rubber	.03⅜	.03½	.0470
Sugar	.0415	.0415	.0460
Lead	.0285	.0310	.0400
Print cloth	.02⅞	.03	.0275

HOME LOAN BANK OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank board today appointed officers for the first district regional bank in New England. Winthrop M. Crane Jr., Dalton, Mass., was appointed chairman of the first district regional bank at Cambridge; Henry H. Weeks, Providence, R. I., vice-chairman, and Herbert F. Taylor Jr., Boston, president.

BRITISH TREASURY RECEIPTS

LONDON, Oct. 13 British exchequer receipts during the first eight days of October amounted to £13,447,333 and expenditures to £26,219,497. Floating debt totaled £899,185,000.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	82½	80¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	24	22⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	17⅝	17⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	14½	13¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	86	86
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	59	59
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	30⅜	28¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78	76¾
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	69	69
Amer Inter 5½s '49	79	79
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	65	64¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	91¾	91¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅛	103⅛
Amer T&T 4s '36	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	105⅝	105½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105	105
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	102¾	102
Amer T&T 5s '65	102¾	101¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107	106½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	77⅜	77
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	76	75½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82	80
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¼	93⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91	90½
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	90½	90½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78¼	78¼
Atl Gulf & WI col. 5s '59	36	36
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	81½	80¾
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	57	56½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	58⅜	55½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	31	29
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	44⅛	44
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	72	72
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	88⅛	88⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	50	48
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106⅞	106
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107⅛	107⅛
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96⅛	96⅜
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	91	91
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	16	15½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	71⅜	70½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	10	10
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104¾	104½
Bklyn City 1st 5s '41	66¾	66¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '66	84	83¼
Bklyn n Gas 5s '57	103½	103½
Bklyn n Gas 5s '50	101½	101¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	50½	50
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	104½	104½
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	93⅝	93½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	89½	89½
Can Net Ry gen 4½s '54	89	89
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	88¾	88¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	88¾	88⅝
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	90½	90¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	95¼	95¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	95¼	94¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	95¼	94⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	95¼	95
Can North deb 6½s '46	105¼	105⅛
Can North deb 7s '40	104	104
Can Pacific deb 4s	70⅝	70¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	78	78
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	38	38
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	26½	25½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	71	70½
Cen RR NJ 5s '87	92½	92½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 reg	89	89
Certainteed 5½s '48	40½	40½
Ches Corp 5s '47	59¼	58¾
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	83	83
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95	95
Ches & O con 5s '39	103½	103½
Ches & O RA 2d 4s '89	80¾	80¾
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	47⅜	47⅜
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	94½	94½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	88	88
Chicago & Erie RR 1st 5s '82	107⅜	103½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	90	90
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	45	44¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	24¼	24¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	9	8
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	26	23¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	23	22½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	19	17¼
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	63¼	63¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	70	68
Chicago Railway 5s '27	24	22
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	47¾	47
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	64	64
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	32½	31⅛
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	33	32
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	21	18½
Chile Copper 5s '47	69¼	68½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	38	38
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	93½	93½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	100	99¾
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	54	54
Clev Un Term 5s '73	70	70
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	74½	74½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	54	54
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	34¼	34
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	79	78
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	63¼	63
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	81	80½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	82⅛	82
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	83	82
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	90	90
Columbus Ry Pr L 6s '57	100¾	100¾
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99	96
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	99¼	99
Con Gas 5s '57	106⅛	106⅛
Con Gas 4½s '51	101	100½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	97⅛	97⅛
Corn Products 5s '34	105½	105¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	103½	103½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	68	68
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	51¼	51
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '52	25⅛	25⅛
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	34¾	34⅛
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	105¼	104½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	84⅜	84
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93½	93
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	39	39
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	21⅞	21⅞
Detroit 5s wi '52	16½	15¼
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	100½	100¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	95½	95½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	100¾	100¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	101⅛	101⅛
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	87	87
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	103	102¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	75⅛	75
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28¾	25
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	27	27
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	73	73
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	71⅛	71⅛
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	53	53
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	65	65
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	85	85
Goodrich 6s '45	53½	53
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80½	80½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101¼	101¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	104	103⅛
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	51⅛	51⅛
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	57	57
Great Northern 7s '36 A	70	68½
Havana Elec 5s '52	21	21
Houston Oil 5½s '40	56	56
Hudson Coal 5s '62	36⅞	36
Hudson & Man adj in 5s	48	48
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	83½	83½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	101¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅝	105⅝
Ill Central 4¾s '66	36½	35
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	40¾	40¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	43⅝	43
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	82	82
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	46	44½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	42	42
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	8⅜	8
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8½	8
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46	46
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	15	15
Inter Rap Trans 7s '52	58½	58
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	25	25
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	7	7
Int Paper 6s '55	18⅛	17¼
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	42¼	41⅞
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	42⅜	42
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	31	30½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	34	33
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	40	39½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	36¾	35½
Kan City Ft S&Mem 4s '36	50⅞	49¾
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	59¼	59¼
Kan City & L 4½s '61	10⅝	10⅜
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	45½	45½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88⅜	88¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	89½	89½
Kings Co El 4s '49	68⅝	68⅝
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	80	80
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	68½	68½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90	90
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	65½	65½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	79⅛	79
L'Autaro 6s '54	5	5
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	90¼	87½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	80⅛	80⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41	86	85½
Long Island rfg 4s '49 Un	87⅛	87
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	33	32½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103¾	103¾
L&N uni 4s '40	85	84¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	57⅛	57⅛
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	23¼	21
Marion Steam S 6s	48⅛	48⅛
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	76½	76½
Meade 6s '45 ww	44	43½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	96	95½
Metro Water 5½s '50	75	73½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94	93¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	82½	82½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	49	49
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	38	37
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	71½	71½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	75½	75½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	61	61
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	36	36
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	16	14½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	28	28
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	27	25
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	27	25¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	15	13¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	88	88
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	89	89
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	89	87½
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	2	1⅝
Nat Steel 5s	79½	79½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	101½	101½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	107⅜	107⅜
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	86	86
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	65½	65½
N Or Term 4s '53	65	65
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	71	71
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	71	71
NYC&HR rfg 4s 2013	46	45
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	45½	45½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	51	50
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	58	57
NYC StL cou 3½s '98	68½	68½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	19	18¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	20¾	20½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	34½	33¾
NY Dock Co 5s '38	42½	42
NY Edison 5s C '51	105¾	105⅝
NY Edison 5s '44	105½	105½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	110⅝	110⅝
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	98	98
NY GELH&P 5s '48	108	108
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	80	80
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	80	76½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50⅞	50½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	101¼	101¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '86	100¼	99½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	102½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	5½	5
Norf & W div 4s '44	95⅞	95⅞
North Am Co 5s '61	83⅝	83½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	81⅝	81⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	84	83
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101⅝	101½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	83¼	83
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	80¼	80
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	105	105
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	98¼	98¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	82	82
Otis Steel 6s '41	28	28
Owens Ill Glass 5s	96	96
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¾	103
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104¾	104¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	22	21½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	23	23
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	15	15
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	66½	66½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	50	50
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91¾	91
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	64	64
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	99½	99½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	79⅞	79⅞
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	76⅛	76⅛
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	101	100½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	103⅛	103⅛
Pere Marquetete 4s '56	47	47
Pere Marquette 5s '56	52	52
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	69¾	69¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	87¾	87¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	95	95
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	101½	101¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	60	60
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	50⅜	50⅜
Phil Railway 4s '37	22¾	22½
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	39	39
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	55⅞	55¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	30½	30¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	53	53
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95¼	95
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102	101⅞
Pure Oil 5½s '40	69½	69½
Purity Baking 5s '48	70	70
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	19¼	19¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	30	30
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12½	12½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	10½	10½
StP M&M con 6s '33	98	98
Shell Pipe 5s '52	77⅞	77⅞
Shell nion 5s '47	75½	75½
Shell nion 5s ct ww '49	77⅛	76¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94¼	94¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	103	102¾
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	62½	62
Smith O A 6½s '33	100¼	100
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105	105
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	79¼	79¼
Southern & No Ala RR 5s '63	89¼	89¼
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	49¼	48½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	79	79
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	50	48½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	49	48
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	49	47½
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	83	83
Southernr Pacific reg	70	70
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	63½	63½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	27½	27
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	29⅞	29⅞
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	33	32¼
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¼	105¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅞	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97¾	97½
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	62	62
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	99¼	99⅛
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	95⅞	95⅞
Texas Corp 5s '44	87¼	86¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	21¾	21¾
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	32	32
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101½	101½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101¾	101¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98	98
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101⅞	101⅞
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97¼	97⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	80	80
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85	85
Union Pacific 5s	101	101
US Rubber Co 5s '47	45½	45
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	67	65
Utah Pow ¾ Lt 5s '44	74	74
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	30	30
Util Pow ¾ Lt 5½s '47	32½	29
Virginia Ry 5s '62	93	93
Warren Bros 6s '41	41¾	41¾
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105	105
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	104¾	104¾
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104¼	104¼
Western Electric 5s '44	100½	100½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	61	61
Western Union 5s '51	62	61½
Western Union 6½s '36	84½	84½
Western Union 5s '60	62⅜	62½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	62½	62½
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	68¼	68¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85	85
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68½	68

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Oct12	Oct11
3½s '47	101.23	101	101.23	101.19
1st 4¼s '47	102.20	102.18	102.18	102.20
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.18	103.18	103.19
4th 4¼s reg	103.16	103.16	103.16	
US 3s '55	96.4	95.25	95.25	96.3
US 3¼s '49	97.20	97.12	97.14	97.17
US 3¼s '43 Mar	100.29	100.29	100.22	100.29
US 3¼s '43 June	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.26
US 3¼s '47	100.23	100.19	100.19	100.19
US 3¼s '56	102.12	102.9	102.9	102.8
US 4s '54	104.17	104.10	104.10	104.10
US 4¼s '52	107.22	107.22	107.22	107.24

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abtibl P&P 5s '53	19⅛	19⅛
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	91	91
Akershus 5s '63	71¼	71
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	48	48
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	10½	10½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	47	47
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	55¾	55¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	56⅞	56¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	55⅝	55¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept. '60	55	55
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	56	56
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	55	55
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	55½	55½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	55	55
Australia 4½s '56	78½	77⅞
Australia 5s	85½	84½
Australia 5s '57	85½	84¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	49⅝	49½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	92	92
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	39	39
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	49	49
Belgium (King) 6s '55	98¼	98
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100	100
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105⅞	105⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105	105
Berlin (City) 6s '58	38	37⅝
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	43	42⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	52⅞	52⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	52⅞	52
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	49	48
Berlin Elec 6s '55	50¾	50½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6⅜	6⅜
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103¾	103⅛
Brazil (Fed Un Ry) 7s '52	16	16
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17½	17½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	61⅞	61⅞
Bremen 7s '35	19¼	19¼
Brisbane 6s '50	79	79
Brisbane 5s '57	73¼	72¾
Brisbane 5s '58	72	72
Budapest (City) 6s '62	26	25
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	32	31
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	48	48
Bulgaria 7s '67	21½	20½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100	100
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	88½	88¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	101¼	101¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	72	72
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	7⅛	7⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	9	8⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	9	8
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	9	8
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	8½	8
Chile (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	14	12
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	28	28
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	28	28
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	32	32
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	74	73¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	77¾	77⅛
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	30¼	30¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s (704) '46	40	40
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	42	41⅛
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	99	99
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	77⅝	76½
Denmark (King) 5½

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Randon Hall

By RUTH AMET

PART III

DINNER at Randon Hall that first evening found everyone in merry mood. Mr. Randon was spending the night in town to make a few repairs before Miss Blake took possession of the Randon home. Jerry's occasional droll remarks to his chair at the head of the table started a spirited discussion.

"Officially, he's not Daddy at boarding school," Rhoda insisted. "Particularly, when he 'young ladies' us as he's been doing for the last week."

"Nor Mr. Randon, I suppose," said Gay. "And what about your mother?"

"You might call me Miss Marie," suggested Mrs. Randon. "Officially," she qualified. "Naturally, I'll answer to 'Mother' or 'Aunt Marie' at any time and under any conditions."

"I could be 'Mademoiselle'," offered Miss Mills. "The French teacher is almost always Mademoiselle Somebody at boarding school."

Jerry's voice rose triumphantly over the cries of approval. "Daddy can be Professor Bob," she shouted.

"We'll submit it to him," said Mrs. Randon. "I rather like it. It's dignified and yet friendly."

When the last crumb of cottage pudding had disappeared Mrs. Randon halted the rush for the living room. "Just a moment, girls," she requested. "Watch me and do everything I do."

Before their astonished eyes she put her bread-and-butter plate on her dinner plate, her pudding saucer on her bread-and-butter plate, and her water glass in her pudding saucer. Then, deftly arranging knife, fork and spoon at the side, she lifted the piled dishes carefully and started toward the butler's pantry. As the girls filed out with their individual stacks she directed them to a shelf near the sink. "We're going to do this after every meal," she explained. "It won't take two minutes and it will save Frieda both steps and time."

"Miss Marie," demanded Rhoda, "just what else does Frieda get out of boarding school besides six butlers?"

"All day Saturday for herself instead of just Thursday afternoons."

"Moth—Miss-Miss—Mums," sputtered Jerry. "Our one holiday—have we got to do all Frieda's work?"

Mrs. Randon laughingly shook her head. "A woman is coming in to clean and she'll stay and get dinner. Then—this should thrill you—we'll go into a Frieda-less kitchen and pack a lunch directly after breakfast. If the weather's fine, we'll hike over the sand dunes to the point. If not, we'll picnic around the fireplace On Saturday afternoons you can give a play or carry out some project—whatever the majority decides would be most enjoyable."

The joy of lighting Randon Hall's first driftwood fire soon had the girls' entire attention. Gay had some powder which changed the blaze to different colors. "Why, it's enchanting," cried the others. "Like fairy fires."

Their lazy, happy chat was interrupted by the bell. "Nine o'clock," called Mrs. Randon from the hall door. "That's the go-to-bed bell."

"Couldn't we—just this one night—just 10 minutes more?" begged Jill, with a dark glance at the bell.

"Sorry, dear," Mrs. Randon answered briskly, "rules are rules."

There were no further pleas and no protests. Rhoda and Nina exchanged sparkling glances. The sooner everyone went to sleep the sooner they could have their feast. They kissed Mrs. Randon good night and started promptly upstairs. Gay and the younger girls followed.

* * *

It must have been close to midnight when Mrs. Randon waked suddenly. She was almost asleep again when she heard the stairs creak. Someone stepped softly passed her door. Creak, creak, creak! There came a muffled giggle, a quick "Sh—sh!" and the creaking commenced again. "A pajama procession," thought Mrs. Randon, "on its way downstairs." Soon a new sound overhead caught her ear. Was it possible that there were two midnight feasts in progress? She laughed softly—the poor, impatient darlings!

There was certainly feasting downstairs. Nina, Rhoda and Gay, snug in the fire nook, nibbled now out of one, and now out of another, of Nina's numerous boxes of sweets. They were glad of the fire, rebuilt from the embers, as the night had grown quite cold. They talked in eager whispers.

"After every piece of candy I'd like an olive," said Rhoda. "And speaking of olives that reminds me of the night Nina's mother and mine had a feast in their room at Lenox Academy."

"Tell us about it," urged Nina. "Mother never told me."

Rhoda's eyes seemed to dance in the dancing firelight. "I'm going to fetch Mother and have her tell us," she said impulsively. Before Nina's detaining hand could grasp her sleeve she was gone.

"Of all things," said Nina blankly. "Whose feast is this anyway? Now we'll get a jolly good talking to and be sent back to bed."

Gay gazed unhappily into the fire. "It's an odd sort of thing to do," she admitted.

But Mrs Randon's first words reassured them. "You're great, dears, to let me come," she told them. "I've often longed to go to just one more midnight feast." She had only admiration for Nina's bon voyage basket of delectable goodies. Nina soon forgot her pique and listened with mounting interest as Mrs. Randon began a dramatic account of that other midnight escapade of 20 years before.

"Just as Nina's mother," she was saying, "dropped the olive bottle onto a pile of plates with a ringing crash—" she was interrupted, for there came what can only be described as a ringing crash at their very feet.

Nina screamed and jumped back from the fire. Gay, equally startled, leaped to her feet. Rhoda, tangled in her long robe, tried to get up and promptly sat down again. Mrs. Randon stayed curiously still and stared into the flames. She wore such an incredulous expression that Rhoda began to laugh a little wildly. Then she stopped short. What was her mother doing. For Mrs. Randon was prodding the fire vigorously with the poker. A twist, a twirl, a mis-balance and she tried again. Out of the heart of the blaze rolled a blackened bell.

"The go-to-bed bell," gasped Rhoda.

"It tumbled down the chimney," cried Gay.

As Mrs. Randon sped upstairs the girls looked at each other in genuine concern. Another moment and Rhoda was racing after her mother, with Gay and Nina close on her heels.

* * *

Jerry met Mrs. Randon at the foot of the attic stairs. "Jill's on the roof and can't get back," she gasped. "I'm going to get the clothes-line and lasso her or something." Mrs. Randon hurried past her up the attic stair. "Jilly," she barely breathed it as she beheld the most adventuresome of her daughters huddled at the base of a stout brick chimney, her arms tightly embracing its fat sides.

"I'm all right," called Jill cheerfully. "Please, go back to bed and send Daddy up. I just came out with that old bell. I was going to put it high on the chimney as the boys put the cow in the belfry—you know it's a sort of cow-bell—and I slid down to the chimney easy as easy, but the fog makes everything so slippy I cant' get up to the ridge again. I pushed the old bell over too far and it fell down the chimney. Perhaps you'd better go and see if it's all right. And perhaps you'd better send Daddy pretty quick.

"Oh!" Jill's valiant little voice lost some of its valor. "I forgot—Daddy isnt' here." Her round face looked rather desperate in the dim light from the window. "I'll just have to wait until he comes," she said resignedly. "You—you'd better go back to bed, Mums."

Mrs. Randon smiled brightly down on small shivering Jill. "Hold tight, honey," she urged, "and I'll have somebody here in two minutes as big and strong as Daddy."

Frieda, rubbing the sleep from her eyes even as she ran, heard with bewilderment Mrs. Randon's crisp instructions. "I'll crawl out first," her mistress said, "and you follow, keeping as close as you can. We'll be able to steady each other. I'll pull Jill up somehow and pass her to you. We can surely get her back between us."

But Frieda, once she grasped the situation, would have none of this arrangement. Before anyone could remonstrate, she was out of the window and hunching along the slippery ridge at a fast clip. Once parallel with the chimney she beamed encouragement. Jill, her confidence restored, fearlessly raised herself and, holding tight to the hand so opportunely offered, found herself upon the ridge once more. Creeping carefully on hands and knees, Frieda protectively close, she was soon safe in her mother's arms. From that happy haven she looked around at the excited faces of the boarding-school-ites.

"Girls," declared Jill solemnly, "I'll never go into Frieda's kitchen again, unless she specially invites me. That's a promise, Frieda," she turned to the broadly smiling Danish woman.

"And what about the roof?" teased Jerry.

"Nor the roof," said Jill. "Unless Frieda makes a special appointment to meet me there."

"I meet you better place than that," said Frieda.

"At the plunge," Mrs. Randon explained. "Frieda's a fine swimmer, I've recently discovered, and she is going to give you all lessons once a week."

In the flurry of delighted exclamations, Nina slipped away. When she returned she carried the beribboned bon voyage basket heaped high with unopened packets. "I want you to have it," she told Frieda. And all the "young ladies" cheered lustily.

(The End)

Mapping From the Air

By Sydney O. Bonnick-The Christian Science Monitor

Upper: View of Popocatapetl Volcano, Near Mexico City, Taken From 18,000 Feet in the Air. Lower: Rock-bound Coast of Labrador, Showing the Labyrinth of Islands at the Mouth of Saglik Bay and the Ever-Present Fog Rolling in From the Sea.

Snapshots From Adventures of An Aerial Photographer

By SYDNEY O. BONNICK

AN AERIAL photographer's life is an interesting one, but not always exactly comfortable. Some of his adventures, that is to say, are decidedly more agreeable in retrospect. Different assignments have taken me into the most remote and inaccessible parts of the world, and both interest and excitement have not been lacking.

Going back some 13 years, at which time I started in commercial aerial photography, after having had four and a half years of photography from airplanes during the war, I remember one little episode which stands in bold relief against a sky line of thrilling incidents.

An aviator friend of mine, an ex-army officer, flew me over Niagara Falls to secure some photographs of the great cataract, pictures taken from a point of view only to be obtained from an airplane.

After snapping seven or eight views of both the Horseshoe and American Falls, my friend eased back on the throttle and yelled to me amidst the din of the motor and the roar of the Falls, "Do you want to go down under the International Bridge in the gorge?. I don't think anyone has been under there before."

I managed to convey to him by yells and signs that I would go anywhere with him and off we started. Shooting clear through the spray of the Horseshoe Falls we headed like a bullet for the churning waters below; then opening the throttle once more, our biplane—it was a frail little craft powered by a 90 horsepower motor—straightened out and headed down the gorge like a frightened rabbit.

Buffeted by the wind and blown first up and then down, we shot under the bridge, narrowly missing some wires hanging under the crown of the arch. My camera dropped to the floor of the plane when I was about to record for the benefit of our skeptical friends that we had done the impossible, but I managed to snap one picture of the tail of the plane emerging from the lower levels of the structure, and the summit of the gorge rising high above on each side.

I was beginning to breathe more easily when a terrific down current caught us and in a flash we were almost in the water. I took another snap looking out between the wings. This picture showed the sides of the gorge, and halfway up appeared the car tracks of a scenic route which runs at the base of the cliffs for the enjoyment of the many thousands of visitors to the Falls.

Headlong Down the Niagara River

As we rushed headlong down the Niagara River, sucked down by the gale of wind wh'ch followed that churning, boiling mass of white water, it seemed as if a terrific force were trying to tear the plane apart, but somehow it held together. And then another situation confronted us—about 300 yards down the stream were two more bridges, the Michigan Central and the Steel Arch bridges.

Once again the dive, the excitement of roaring under them, and this time we almost touched the water at the whirlpool rapids and narrowly missed the Spanish cable across the whirlpool.

There was a sight-seeing car suspended to the wire and I can still see the white faces of its occupants when we shot beneath them, and made a vertical bank around the cliff sides of the whirlpool and out down the widening iver.

Just as suddenly as the excitement had enveloped us so it disappeared, for a current of air which swept down a gentle slope on one side of the river ricocheted off the water and lifted us up, up, higher than the level of the cliff tops, and we flew over green fields once more. Silently we shook hands in mid air, vowing that one trip like that was more than sufficient.

During the years that followed various photographic duties took me all over the United States, and far off spots in Canada, and finally, in 1928, I received a terse order to be ready by the morrow to fly to Mexico to open up the hidden recesses of the jungles for exploration and discovery of oil. Thousands of square miles were mapped for the oil companies, saving them years in time consumed and hundreds of thousands of dollars.

It was while on a flight from Tampico to Mexico City in a cabin monoplane that the monotony of straight flying was relieved. Mexico City stands 7200 feet above sea level, while Tampico is right on the edge of the Gulf of Mexico and in between are the ranges of the Sierra Madre mountains, rising from 9000 feet to 15,000 feet high. On occasions when the clouds cover the mountains, an elevation higher than the highest peak must be reached to ensure clearing the summits.

Caught in a Tornado

We had climed up for 20 minutes in clouds so thick that the wing tips were hardly visible, and above and below, nothing but a sea of clouds. Reaching 10,000 feet, the sky became black and in a flash we were in a veritable tornado. The instruments started to spin, the altimeter hand went to the end of the dial and we were falling, out of control, through space at a dizzy rate of speed.

From 10,000 feet to 500 feet without seeing anything but clouds, nose dives, spins and every gyration possible, such was our manner of descent. Finally the ground came into view and we were falling sideways! I had been thrown from the rear seat to the front and was resting on the pilot whose head was almost between his knees with the rapidity of the descent.

Horrified, I pointed out of the window just as my friend made another attempt to right the plane, for the ailerons or movable flaps on the ends of the wings had been torn off from their hinged and wired fittings in the mad rush down through space.

Aviation history was written from then on, as this super pilot flew the plane 170 miles back to Tampico and made a good landing. The Indians found the ailerons and brought the pieces to our company agent at Tuxpam from which point they arrived by launch two weeks later.

Most aerial photographic mapping is done from a height of 10,000 feet to 15,000 feet above the ground. This necessitates heavy flying clothes to withstand the frigid temperatures encountered at these heights, even though it might be 100 degrees on the ground.

For hours at a stretch we would fly up and down over certain areas, while I snapped pictures for the surveyors, chafing my hands and blowing on my frozen fingers and asking myself if it were really the tropics or the north pole. Eventually the work would be completed and once more the descent to warmer atmosphere was made.

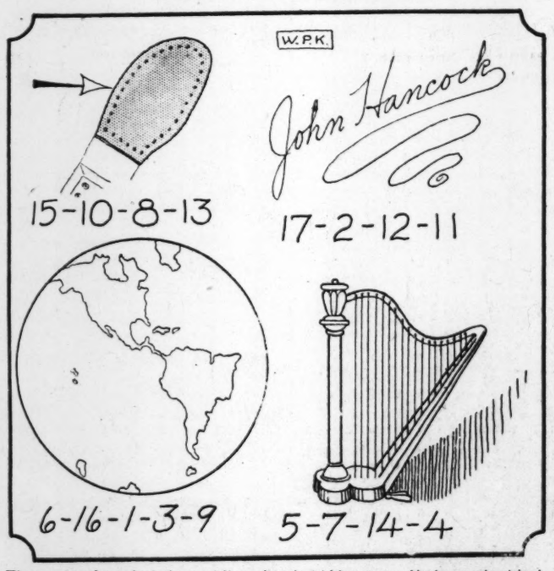
One summer I was in Labrador—making photographic maps of the coast line and interior. Eventually the survey was finished and, anxious to get back to civilization, my pilot and I were making our way down the Newfoundland coast at an elevation of 50 feet above the water, using a seapiane this time, as landing fields are nonexistent in Labrador for land planes.

The reason for the low elevation was to make more speed in the thicker air against a strong head wind. Ahead of us was a strip of land jutting out into the ocean like a huge finger, five miles long and half a mile wide, at right angles to our line of flight. The proper procedure was either to fly out and around it or climb up to gain sufficient elevation to carry us over it in case of motor failure, but we only had 150 feet elevation when we started across that half mile. The thought struck me, "Is he running on the tank we used to test the motor with earlier in the day?" As if in answer to my question the motor coughed a couple of times and ceased to fire!

Pushing the nose of the plane straight to earth to make the rush of air keep the propeller revolving, the pilot switched to the other tank, pushed back the throttle, then waited for the carburetor to fill up and slowly eased the throttle open again. Each moment was bringing those jagged rocks nearer to us. Another splutter in the exhaust and the motor picked up and we were once more running on an even keel some 20 feet above the ground.

There is the humorous adventure, too. Perhaps some day I will write about that. Can you imagine coming out to go flying one morning bright and early to find that the farmer's cows had got there before you, and had made a hearty meal of the linen covering on the lower wings of your pretty little airplane! Well, that tale must wait.

A Bit of Figuring



The name of an American philosopher is hidden here. Under each object you will find as many numbers as there are letters in the name of that object, and the number that stands for each letter also tells you where that letter stands in the name. Thus: No. 1 indicates the first letter in the answer; No. 2 the second; and so on.

The Greatest Zoo in the World

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST of us probably have wished we could see, and study, the many strange animals that pace back and forth in cages, or in strongly fenced runways in our zoölogical gardens, free and wild in their natural surroundings. Inspired by just such a wish and the threatened disappearance of many forms of wild life, ten years ago a movement was started by King Albert of Belgium, to obtain a vast tract of land in the heart of Africa which could be maintained for all time as a sanctuary where wild life could be studied in its natural haunts.

Scientists of America and other lands joined with King Albert in this effort. The famous American naturalist and explorer, Carl Akeley, had long dreamed of such a sanctuary, and he aided the movement.

As a result of all this coöperation, a tract of 500,000 acres in the Belgian Congo, called, in honor of King Albert, The Parc National Albert, is now the world's largest Zoölogical Garden, and the first of its distinctive character.

The Parc is almost 12 times the size of the District of Columbia. Natives patrol the outposts of this zoo of Africa's wild life, much as guards patrol our zoos. Within this vast park mountains rise to 15,000 feet above the plain; extinct volcanoes brood over mighty age-old forests; palm-fringed rivers, and broad lakes, where crocodiles make their home, are within its borders. You can find there the luxuriant plant life of the torrid zone, and the bleak regions of perpetual snow. Gigantic trees draped in heavy moss, and huge ferns and vivid orchids attract brilliantly colored birds to build their nests. Strange little men, the pygmies, dwell there in homes built of sticks and grass.

But especially will you find in the Parc National Albert, the native wild animals, individual specimens of which you have marveled at in our city parks; but here they roam freely in their natural surroundings.

Hippos bathe in tepid streams; lions stalk herds of timid, fleet-footed antelopes; the most manlike of anthropoid apes, the gorillas, seek young and tender bamboo roots for food, fiercely scolding each other; herds of huge elephants and shaggy buffaloes tramp broad paths through the forests and across the veldt; pythons coil about the heavy branches of the trees; chimpanzees chatter at their tasks in the lowlands. The odd-looking hartebeest, the almost fabulous gnu, zebras, tapirs, rhinoceri, baboons and many other wild animals live their lives in this Parc exactly as they have been doing for centuries before man decided to set up a scientific observation station amongst them.

The Parc National Albert is one of the great institutions of today. Already 20 acres in the heart of the district at Rutshuru, on the deep river of the same name, are being walled about for a research station. Hundreds of natives of the Congo, still primitive in appearance and habits, quarry and carry and place in position heavy pieces of beautifully colored rock that is abundant in the region.

This central station will contain a library on the fauna, the flora and the geology of Central Africa and a study museum in which will ultimately be collected specimens of all native animals. Twelve laboratories will be equipped for the work of zoölogists, botanists and geologists. A chemical laboratory and photographic buildings will be erected. An assembly hall and living quarters for the large staff of workers, and for visiting scientists from all parts of the world are already completed.

Mail Bag

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I thought perhaps you and the Mail Bag Circle would like to hear about the Olympic Games that were held in our city recently. It will always be a beautiful memory and I shall never forget it. The opening ceremonies were on Saturday, July 30, and the great Stadium, which seats 25,000 people, was a mass of color, like a great animated flower garden.

There were speeches and the flag-raising ceremony and the firing of 10 cannon in honor of the Xth Olympiad and then the flaming torch was lighted over the entrance. It burned steadily day and night all during the games and was a beautiful sight.

Next came the parade of nations in alphabetical order, with the exception of Greece, which was given the place of honor because the first Olympic Games were held in Athens. The flower of young manhood seemed to be marching before us in their bright new uniforms and their flags proudly waving in the breeze. It was a sight never to be forgotten by anyone who witnessed it. When each nation had finished parading around the Stadium they stood in even rows out on the field while the speeches were going on. After that each man who bore the colors stepped forward and the flags were saluted. After this the Olympic chorus sang again and the athletes marched off the field.

The races were splendid. Each nation received honors and all showed the spirit of international brotherhood and good sportsmanship. All the games were fine—the discus throwing, the shot putting, high jumping, etc. The fencing matches were like a page from a book, a bit different from things one may see every day.

One whole day we spent at the Olympic Village. It was quite a sight. The crowds milling around in the beautiful reception room and out on the walks, waiting to see their particular hero and get his autograph. Everyone was so kindly and friendly, and if you knew but one word of their language they seemed so grateful and a smile lighted up their faces when you said "Merci" to the French boy for signing your book, "Gracias," 'the Spanish and "Danke schön" to the Germans.

We saw one of the model houses in which the athletes lived while they were here. It was like a playhouse. Most of them had four rooms, all completely furnished from dishes to window curtains. Each nation had its own cooks and their food was prepared as they were used to having it at home.

It was all very interesting and very picturesque, and I could fill several pages, but I am sure you would have to use your editorial shears and give about half of my letter to "Mr. Wastebasket." So I will close with just a word of thanks for our Mail Bag column and The Christian Science Monitor and the wonderful work it is doing to create international friendship.

Lillian McC.

Altadena, California

Karaj geamikoj kaj gesamideanoj:

Se vi povas legi chi tiun letereton, mi volus korespondi en nia bela lingvo kun vi. Mi estas lernulo de Esperanto, volanta korespondi kun geesperantistoj tra la mondo, kaj tiamaniere helpi dissemi la sembrojn de amikeco internacia.

Kun tre kora saluto al la geesperantistoj de tuta la mondo, mi esperas ricevi multajn leterojn esperantajn.

Ramón W.

(Translation)

Dear friends and Esperantists:

If you are able to read this little letter, I would like to correspond with you in our beautiful language. I am a student of Esperanto, wanting to correspond with Esperantists throughout the world, and thus help to sow the seeds of international friendship.

With a hearty greeting to the world's Esperantists, I hope (or wait) to receive many Esperanto letters.

Ramón W.

Bonham, Texas

Dear Editor:

I am a most enthusiastic reader of the Monitor, and enjoy its international items particularly. I read the Mail Bag letters with interest—but how does one get in touch with your correspondents? I notice you have them for foreign countries who write English. I'm "over 20" live in a small town, and work in a newspaper office. Do you suppose some of them would be interested in things I could tell them?

Thanks for any help you can offer.

Norma McD.

(If you read the rules at the end o the Mail Bag, you will find the answer to your question.—Ed.)

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Erika G. (14), Hamburg, Germany.—Interested in music and collecting stamps photographs and postcards.

Kathryn A., Owego, N. Y.—From girl 14 to 16.

Helen H. (15), McGregor, Iowa.—Interested in reading and sports and group activities of girls.

Jane R. (16), Creston, B. C. Canada.—Especially from South America, India, Africa, Japan and the West Indies. Exchange stamps, snapshots and postcards.

Elizabeth S. (17), Narberth, Penna.—Especially from the western states and Alaska.

From Boys

Hans F. (17), Hamburg, Germany.—Interested in music, astronomy and athletics

Luis C. (19), San Juan, Puerto Rico.—From boys attending high school or college. Correspond in Spanish, English or French.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

4. It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

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For stamp news that is up-to-date, reliable and complete . . . read *The Stamp Collector* columns which appear every Saturday in The Sun. Thousands of stamp collectors throughout the country read these columns regularly.

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C. S. M.

BORAH FAVORS MORE CURRENCY AS TRADE ALLY

Idaho Senator Also Backs Revision of Farm Debts to Payable Level

MALAD CITY, Idaho, Oct. 13 (AP)—Denouncing the gold standard dollar of the present as "not an honest dollar," Senator William E. Borah, last night, appealed for an expansion of currency to "give the American people a medium of circulation to replace that in hoarding."

At the same time, he assailed demands of the American Legion for full payment of the bonus, declaring the veterans already had received $6,000,000,000 since the World War.

He said he was "not an authority on the money problem," but had turned to the established authorities on these matters for guidance.

"What I found was," he said, "that they knew no more than I did. But they were authorities on the collection of interest."

Stating the discovery of gold in Alaska had come in a time when the lack of a circulating medium was becoming felt, he said it brought a vast stimulus to American industry.

"If we had another such gold strike," he said, "it would revitalize industry." The same stimulus he added, could be given by expansion of currency "to replace these hoarded billions," which he estimated at $3,500,000,000, leaving only $1,500,000,000 in circulation.

Voicing a plea for restoration of silver as a world purchasing medium, he declared "in all calmness and deliberation I consider that the action of the international bankers in demonetizing silver and virtually destroying the purchasing power of over 800,000,000 people was one of the most brutal acts ever committed in modern history."

"I have long opposed cancellation of foreign debts," the Senator commented, "but I would not hesitate to trade these debts for prosperity for the American farmer."

He appealed for large lending companies, such as insurance firms, to adjust the farmers' debts to a level where they can pay them off. He said the agricultural debt in America on paper is $12,000,000,000, but when considered in the light of the present commodity prices, it is two times that amount.

The Idaho Senator asserted the policy carried out by the Federal Land Banks is not in the interests of the American farmer. He added the bill introduced called for $125,000,000 to liberalize land bank credit, but he said he was unable to see any liberalization.

Boston Art Notes

Masters of the Print

An exhibition of engravings by German and Flemish masters has been placed on view in the large exhibiting gallery of the print department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. One may travel far to see such a collection of fine impressions. Much of the charm of these prints depends upon the quality of the impression.

The Netherlandish and German engravers were close kin to the jewelers. They worked upon a metal plate which could take treatment similar to other metals wrought by designers. With intense application, they incised the most delicate figures. They took almost a childlike delight in pushing the medium to further extremes of intricacy. The exercise of such ingenuity has been lost in the four centuries that have passed; print makers of today are far removed indeed from goldsmiths and wood carvers; time passes, and there is greater articulation and increased specialization in the arts.

Martin Schongauer is the master of the early German engravers. Here there are to be seen a succession of his prints of scriptural subjects. The resourcefulness of genius has put the fine line to such uses that it recreates innumerable textures, establishes color equivalence and conveys a silvery luster which is enchanting. One may look closer at the print, even using a magnifying glass to advantage, to discover the lines in wavy hair, hooked drapery folds, the grain of wood, the mesh of armor, the web of textiles, the scales of a dragon, the spines of a porcupine. The engraver displays his virtuosity in a long and elaborate repertoire. Observed in the ensemble, the print is not a mere assemblage of line devices, but an exalted illustration of a Biblical subject reverently made.

Other exhibits are prints by a number of the "Monogram" engravers, known to us by the initials upon their prints. The standard of workmanship was high, indeed, for even the lesser print makers had a large technical equipment. D. A.

MORTON CHOSEN HEAD OF HARVARD ALUMNI

Judge James M. Morton, Jr., of the United States District Court, and a resident of Fall River, Mass., was yesterday chosen to succeed Mr. Frederic A. Delano '85 of Washington, D. C., as president of the Harvard Alumni Association. Judge Morton graduated from Harvard College in 1891 and from the Law School in 1894.

Dr. William S. Thayer '85, of Baltimore, Maryland, and Mr. Henry Parkman Jr. '15, of Boston, Mass., were chosen as vice-presidents. Mr. Henry C. Clark '11, of Prides Crossing, Mass., was reëlected to the offices of general secretary and treasurer. He is also treasurer of the Alumni Bulletin and executive secretary of the Harvard Endowment Fund.

COLBY COLLEGE SELECTS HOOVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Me., Oct. 13—Herbert Hoover is the overwhelming choice of Colby College students and faculty, according to the results of a presidential poll conducted by the Colby Echo, college paper, and announced in the current issue. Governor Roosevelt took second place over Norman Thomas by only one vote.

A total of 405 votes were cast, representing about two-thirds of the student body. Hoover received 266, Roosevelt 70 and Thomas 69. Of the men students 60 per cent were in favor of Hoover, while 75 per cent of the women so voted. Hoover received the greatest support from the freshman class, his majority decreasing steadily with each class and smallest with the seniors. Thomas, on the other hand, received the votes of only 9 per cent of the new students, 10 per cent of the sophomores, 21 per cent of the juniors and 24 per cent of the seniors. The faculty gave a 68 per cent majority for Hoover, while 24 per cent voted for Thomas, and only 8 per cent for Roosevelt.

Adolescents' Court To Be Tried Out In New York City

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—An experimental adolescents' court to consider cases of youths which require special attention will be opened at the Criminal Courts Building next Monday through the coöperation of magistrates, attendants and stenographers, who will serve on their own time.

The court, which is warmly advocated by Magistrate Jonah J. Goldstein, an originator of the plan, will hold its sessions in the afternoons after the regular courts have closed for the day. It will consider cases of youths between the ages of 16 and 19 charged with serious offenses, but who have been dismissed in the magistrates' courts, as well as those of youths from 16 to 21 sent by welfare agencies.

Frequently when youths under 21 years of age are arraigned in the magistrates courts, the complainant refuses to press the charge, Mr. Goldstein said. In such cases, the youth may leave court feeling exultantly that he has "beaten the rap" and is encouraged to continue in the ways of crime, he said.

The Committee on Reorganization of the Magistrates' Courts has, therefore, advocated the establishment of a permanent adolescents' court where all offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 could be arraigned. The plan is regarded as impracticable at present, so an experimental court will be conducted in conjuction with the regular courts, and in this way appointment of new court attendants and other items of expense are being avoided.

Foreign Student Ruling Protested

Members of the foreign students committee of Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, mailed a petition to President Herbert Hoover today calling attention to the international good will and understanding being built up by American institutions of higher learning, requesting him to revise the regulation against foreign students in such a way as to arrest all abuses of student privileges and yet not affect those who are industriously seeking an American education.

This action was taken by the Harvard body with a view to upholding the tradition of America as a land of equal opportunity to all, a tradition which, they maintain, is in serious jeopardy as a result of the recently enacted regulation of the Department of Labor restricting foreign students from obtaining employment for gain in the United States.

Members of the committee stated that "the American working student who is represented on this committee does not deem the foreign student to be a serious competitor. In the vast majority of cases the foreign student is doing specialized work in a non-competitive field." Some of the positions which foreign students hold were listed as being catalogue helpers in the work of listing books in foreign languages, speakers, tutors, etc., for which they are uniquely well qualified and for which they can be remunerated only in money.

Johnson Called On To Support G.O.P.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13 (AP)—A telegram calling for a public statement from United States Senator Hiram Johnson of California in support of the Republican national and state tickets was sent to the Senator at Washington Tuesday by a group of publishers.

The telegram, sent by Mr. E. P. Clarke, publisher of the Riverside (Calif.) Press and Enterprise, after a meeting called by Mr. Louis B. Mayer, chairman of the Republican state committee and film producer, read:

"Representatives of 70 southern California papers, men and women, in conference here tonight, decided to urge you to issue a statement in support of the Republican national and state tickets. You were elected as a Republican four years ago and on the same ticket with President Hoover. An emphatic declaration from you in support of the Republican ticket at this critical time in the campaign would have an important influence on the results and might be the determining factor in carrying California for the Republican Party."

PUERTO RICO GETS $360,000 RELIEF LOAN

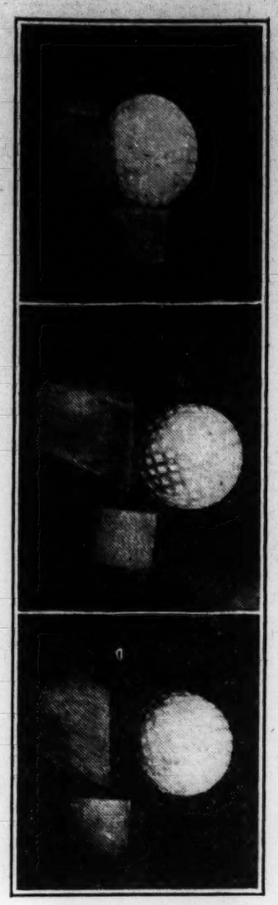
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP) — The Reconstruction Finance Corporation yesterday lent the Governor of Puerto Rico $360,000 for emergency relief in the island from Oct. 17 to Nov. 30. It is expected that the insular legislature will be called into session to agree to repayment of the amount.

"In addition to the need of relief arising from unemployment in Puerto Rico," the corporation said, "the recent hurricane has greatly increased the emergency relief needs of the island." Puerto Rico is the second territory to receive relief funds. Hawaii received $307,435 about two weeks ago.

BROWN AWARD MADE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 13 (AP) —Mr. Edward A. Tracy Jr. of Dorchester, Mass., a junior at Brown University, is the first recipient of the William Easton Louttit scholarship of $500 a year, it was announced last night. Scholarship, character and "promise of future usefulness" are considered in making the award.

When Golf Club Meets The Ball This Happens



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Top photograph shows ball flattened by the impact of a comparatively light stroke. The reaction is revealed in the middle picture. In the bottom photograph the ball has started on its flight. Note the bulge on the right side, showing that it still is oscillating from the impact of the club. In these three photographs the head of the club had traveled a total distance of less than half an inch.

Shooting 4000 Pictures In Second Attained

(Continued from Page 1)

the ordinary stop watch in a class with the grandfather clock. It tackles the question "How quick is a wink?" without a qualm. Experts at the institute photographed a wink just to find out. The camera calculations gave the answer at one-fortieth of a second.

The inventors even invaded the golf links to prove the amazing all-round feasibility of their new device. A golfer stepped up to the tee and smacked the tough little white globule square down the middle of the fairway with the speed of a bullet. It was the kind of a shot the golfer talks about even after he turns in his card of 107.

With a high-speed camera, the golfers had plenty of proof. The impact of the golf club head with the ball was photographed to perfection. The evidence on the film was undisputable—at the moment of impact the ball was as lop-sided as the college varsity's opening football score.

Prof. Harold E. Edgerton and Mr. Kenneth J. Germeshausen of the institute department of electrical engineering perfected the new circuit in research on methods of high-speed photography. The circuit employs either mercury arc tubes or spark gaps by means of which it is possible to make both still and motion pictures. In tests at the institute photographs at the rate of 4000 a second with exposures ranging from one one-hundred-thousandths to one five-hundred-thousandths of a second were made.

The new circuit produces light in pulses or flashes, the intensity of which is equal to the concentrated light of approximately 40,000 electric light bulbs such as are used in most households. The great importance of the new method lies in the fact that the frequency of the flashes may be controlled so that in making motion pictures the pulse of this intense light may be synchronized with the speed of the film which may move across the lens at velocities up to 200 miles per hour.

As a tool for research, the device opens new prospects for study. It is compact and portable. It is expected to be of great value in the photography of transient motions, types of motions which occur only once, such as the lucky shot of the golf club which sends the duffer into a winter of ecstacy. To the natural scientist it offers unusual opportunities for the study of motions in liquids and gases. Laboratory studies of the wing motion of birds and insects are also expected to be made possible by this new method.

PASSENGER TRAVEL IN AIR INCREASES

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Mr. Lamotte T. Cohu, president of American Airways, announced yesterday that passenger traffic over his company's lines for the third quarter of this year showed an increase of 54.6 per cent over the same period of last year.

The total of 30,403 passengers transported was the greatest number for any three months since service was inaugurated, he said, and was 25.2 per cent over the preceding quarter of 1932. Mr. Cohu said total miles flown by the planes of his company in the last nine months totaled 8,422,806, as compared with 5,806,756 for the like period of last year.

FARMERS SIGN TRUCE IN ST. PAUL SECTOR

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 13 (AP)—A peace agreement was in effect today in the Howard Lake farm sector, where four persons were injured in clashes between picketeers and livestock shippers.

The truce was arranged after all-day disturbances yesterday. Peace came after Mr. John Bosch, president of the Minnesota Farmers' Holiday Association, and Mr. T. P Welch, county attorney, had addressed several hundred picketeers at the Howard Lake livestock shipping pens. The picketeers agreed to permit the one carload of livestock assembled during the day to be sent out, and the Howard Lake stockyards operators promised not to load any more until the Yarm strike had ended.

Lutherans Open Biennial Meeting

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13 (AP)—A wide range of problems affecting the welfare and policy of the church confronted delegates to the biennial convention of the United Lutheran Church in America today as they launched into the first business session of the conference.

Following a greeting by Mayor J. Hampton Moore, the delegates heard the biennial report of the church president, Dr. Frederick H. Knubel of New York, who declared in his convention sermon last night that "good government throughout the world is being threatened by partial interests."

With evangelism as its keynote, Dr. Knubel's report stated the "sad picture of present conditions now to be portrayed is that the church has not maintained her independence of the world, but has been a mimic of the world."

Touching on international questions, the report said "race prejudice is perhaps as strong as ever. War hate has not been subdued by peace treaties, league of nations, pacts or disarmament conferences, and nationalism assumes evil aspects."

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Frigidaire Orchestra.
5:15 NBC, Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Grin and Bearit; soloist; pianos.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, Republican Feature Program.
8:15 "1932 Campaign Issues"; "Farm Relief," Prof. John D. Black.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes, organ.
9:00 NBC, "Death Valley Days"; sketch.
9:30 NBC, Republican National Committee; Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secertary of the Treasury.
10:15 Winston Sharples' Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Three Keys"; Negro trio.
10:45 Republican news: time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Hollwood on the Air; celebrities; soloists; orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Harry Tafe, tenor.
5:15 "The Original Teddy Bears."
5:30 Dog Chat, Dr. Ross.
5:45 NBC, "Seketary Hawkins"; sketch.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 "The Cap'n and the Widder."
7:00 William Elliott, baritone.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatensville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; stage stars; harmonica group; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Maxwell House Show Boat"; Charles Winninger; Jules Bledsoe; Hall Johnson Choir; minstrels; soloists; players; Don Voorhees' Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Jack Pearl, "Baron Munchausen"; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Guest Revue.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "Rambles in Rhythm."
5:55 Little Tree Serenader.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 The Novelty Four.
6:30 Bob Emery; Winthrop Packard.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:30 "The Irregular Guys"; vocal.
8:45 CBS, Columbians Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Omar Khayyam"; drama.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:15 "Senator Numb and Clarence."
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 "Through the Hollywood Keyhole."
11:05 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 to 1 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 Muscanto String Trio.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell sport talk.
6:45 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Vocal trio.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
7:45 Cremona String Quartet.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Myles Standish Instrumental Trio.
8:30 "Hill Billy George."
8:45 Chemical Society lecture.
9:00 Le Paradis Band.
9:15 "Master of Mystery," sketch.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 CBS, "Andre Kostelanetz Presents"; soloist; chorus; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Leo Sexton, interviewed by Bryan Field.
10:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Classical recordings.
2:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Selected recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC Musical Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor and commentator.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:31 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:35 p. m.—Musical and studio programs.
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—Local and NBC music.
3:15 p. m.—NBC, Republican committee.
3:55 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
9:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WBZ.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:00 p.m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Republican Committee.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:30-4:00 p. m.—CBS, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski conducting, from Academy of Music, Philadelphia.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period; news.
3:15 p. m.—Piano recital.
3:30 p. m.—Cremona String Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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LADIES to sell Christmas Box Cards. Everyday Assortments and Calendars of Truth; good commission; samples free on approval. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

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SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners. Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean. 300% profit selling and installing these shields. write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO. Canton Ohio

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SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

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RYE, N. Y.—Attractive Normandy cottage, 7 rooms, 3 baths, flag terrace, electric refrigeration; private street; rent unfurnished, furnished, winter, year; sale reasonable terms. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase St., Rye, N. Y. Tel. Rye 671.

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Opposite Christian Science church
2-3-4-room apartments; reasonable rents. W. F. TAYLOR, Inc., 163-24 Northern Blvd. Flushing, N. Y. Phone Ivanhoe 2-7800

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1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave Boston Tel. Commonwealth 3312

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Nicely furnished 3-room apartments, $60 and up; maid service.

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ALLSTON, MASS., 219 Harvard Ave.—For rent, 3-room apartments, reception hall, newly renovated. Apply at premises or weekdays, Kenmore 4186; nights and Sundays, Lexington 1297-R.

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MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Two-family house, near station, 7 large rooms with heat, garage. Owner, J. P. HOWATT, 25 Beekman Ave. Hill. 1210-J.

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MIDDLE-AGED lady, housekeeper, cook, desires work in exchange for room and board N. Y. C.; references; Christian Scientists preferred. Box X-74, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Royalton Garage; Cars stored with service or without. 1386 Atlantic Avenue. Lafayette 3-0700.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—In private family, desirable rooms; friendly home, excellent food; care if required. Aspinwall 8243.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wanted, nurse maid to care for 2 children; must have references. MRS. C. H. L., 90 Meadow Road. Call Riverside 2211.

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Found by Boston Police Dept.

384014—Purse, small black leather containing small sum of money.
111209—Carriage, tan rattan baby carriage.
132015—Cardboard, 8 bundles of collapsible cardboard boxes.
132115—Salt, broken 100-lb. bag of Perfection Salt.
CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT Ken. 6700, Line 9

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At your service
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$1 Guaranteed Fountain Pens $1
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THE ANKENEY COMPANY
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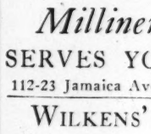
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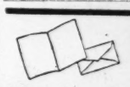
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Pearly Everlasting

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JUST before the maple decks itself in crimson and the Virginia creeper begins to show its blush, then is the time to gather pearly everlasting bouquets. There is a reason for not putting these flowers into water, for if we do they will continue about their business of going to seed, and the "seed parachutes" of feathery strands will float away. If we tie the stems of several of these plants together, however, and hang them upside down in a dry place for a week or two, they will dry naturally and make an attractive floral display for winter months.

Not only is "everlasting" an appropriate name for these plants, but "pearly" is, as well, for the flower petals are pearl-white, surrounding a yellow or brownish center. Even the long narrow leaves have a grayish tinge with the green, and are woolly below. The stems are erect, supporting the flowers in flat-topped clusters, each flower being constructed of many closely packed and overlapping scales.

Pearly everlastings are in full bloom from late July to early October, from Nova Scotia to Manitoba and south to Missouri and South Carolina; they are usually found on dry hillsides. Like many other members of the Composite family, they spread rapidly in newly cleared lands and grow up with the white birches and great willow herbs, and with fireweeds in flame-swept regions.

Amaranthine qualities seem to make up for lack of high color or betraying scent. Still, while they seem to have lengthy existence, one often feels like examining them more closely to see whether or not they are artificial.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

7

Jones, an expert in minerology wanted to develope the mine, Smith couldnt agree to that kind of a plan. Neither of them however were priveleged to act without the company's approval

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor. Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Detroit News: Things are now so organized in the country that by dealing directly with the Indians at North Woods resorts one can buy a souvenir birch-bark canoe made in Latvia.

Los Angeles Times: If all the washing machines in the country were placed end to end, a woman would still select a radio.

In Lighter Vein

Stumped

The officious-looking school inspector rapped out questions with the rapidity of a machine gun. But the class was equal to the occasion, until he suddenly pounced upon a little girl and asked her whether she would prefer a sixth or seventh of an orange.

"A seventh," she declared.

"Ridiculous!" growled the inspector. "Don't you know that—"

"Yes," interrupted the child, "but I don't like oranges."—*Pearson's.*

Not So

"Ha, ha!" laughed Bingham. "I saw you yesterday having to sew a button on your coat."

"That's untrue!" snapped Henpecked, with some warmth.

"I tell you I did," said Bingham. "I saw you with my own eyes."

Henpecked gave a superior smile.

"I tell you you didn't," he replied. "It was my wife's coat."—*Answers*

The Challenge

Clipper readers probably wondered why page 3 of last week's issue was left blank. We could give as an explanation the alibi that it was through the misinterpretation of our order, but our real reason was to give some of our critics a page that they could not find more than one mistake in.—*Brainard Clipper.*

Humorist

"Coo! Mother; come and look at baby learning to hike."

Modernized

Dramatist: "So you've read my new revue? Well, what do you think of it?"

Manager: "My dear sir, there are two scenes in it that Shakespeare himself couldn't have written."

Dramatist: "Really! Which scenes are those?"

Manager: "The one in the wireless shop and the one in the film studio."—*Klods Hans.*

Profitable

Music Instructor: "I'm surprised to hear you admit you haven't been practicing your piano lessons, Susie. What can you get out of your music if you don't practice?"

Susie: "Ten cents an evening from my father."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

NEITHER despise, nor oppose, what thou dost not understand.
—WILLIAM PENN

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The number of telephone poles now used by the Bell System would permit the erection of a 30-foot fence across the continent from New York to San Francisco?

In Ireland's coinage a harp appears on one side of every coin, regardless of denomination?

One of the latest feminine fads reported from Paris is the use of artificial curls sewed inside hats?

Free wheeling installed on a British locomotive is said to have reduced fuel costs as much as 50 per cent?

There are 11,000,000 Negroes in the United States?

King George V is head of the Church of England?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This morning I asked Sponge if she had heard the news—The Boss is going to take us to a pet show", I said—
"A pet show?" she meowed, "What's a pet show?"
"It's a place where boys and girls take their pets, and some of them win prizes," I said—
"Hm-m. Sounds sort of silly to me," she purred—
Just the same I noticed she got busy right away and began slicking herself up—
Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Business as Usual

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A NEW Declaration of Independence has taken form in the consciousness of the American people, without publicity or propaganda. It is this: "We have long enough been slaves to the so-called Almighty Dollar. We can enjoy prosperity and happiness without its materialistic rule." The effect is being manifest from coast to coast in exchange of commodities, in brotherly love and helpfulness.

A recent illustration of the operation of this silent power to meet supply and demand was in a series of transactions in San Diego. A man who owned a tourist court and block of store buildings had to comply with the city ordinance and have plumbing installed. A plumbing contractor installed the plumbing, employing a workman who lived near by. One of the stores was rented to a grocer, who was new in the neighborhood and was eager to get established. So this is the way it worked out:

The plumbing contractor, in lieu of wages, gave the workman an order for groceries.

The grocer gave the workman the groceries and charged them to the owner of the building in lieu of paying rent.

The owner charged the amount to the plumbing contractor, who allowed this credit for the amount of the workman's orders for groceries.

Thus, the owner complied with the city ordinance, and paid the plumber, who paid the laborer, who paid the grocer, who paid the owner his rent, and everybody was satisfied with no money used in the whole transaction (to that amount).

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Israel (S. W. B.)—*Iz'-ray-el* (*i* as in *it*, *a* as in chaotic, *e* as in get). If the syllable with the *a* were accented, the *a* would be sounded long as in *ace*. The *a* in chaotic has all the initial quality of the long *a*, but is not sustained. It is that part of the long *a* which we hear before the sound "vanishes" into *e*.

Eternal (S. W. B.)—This word has appeared periodically in this column, and another visitation may not be amiss. It is properly sounded *e-tur'-nal* (*e* as in create, *u* as in *urn*, *a* as in vacant, distant, madam). This *a* is not as in vacunt, distunt, madum! In formal public speaking or reading the clipped *a* retains much of the short *a* quality as in hat.

We are grateful that virtually everyone is now settled on the sounding of the *e*. It is that well-known "quick-long" *e* which is that part of the long *e* before it "vanishes" into short *i*.

Corinthians (S. W. B.)—*Ko-rin'-thih-anz* (*o* as in obey, each *i* as in *it*, *a* as in vacant).

Philippians (S. W. B.)—*Fih-lip'-ih-anz* (each *i* short, *a* as in vacant).

Salvation (S. W. B.)—*Sal-vay'-shun* (first *a* as in *sat*, second as in *ace*, *u* as in circus).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accented as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

For the Scrapbook

Spanish Proverbs

Better be wise than rich.

Where there is no want of confidence there will be no want of opportunity.

A fifth wheel to a cart is but an incumbrance.

Water run by will not turn a mill.

Now that I have a sheep and a lamb, everybody says, "Good morning, Peter."

To him who watches, everything is revealed.

Poverty does not destroy virtue, nor wealth bestow it.

Truth and oil always come to the surface.

Nothing is lost on a journey by stopping to pray or to feed your horse.

He who takes the wrong road must take his journey again.

The thread breaks where it is thinnest.

If you would make a thief honest, trust him.

He who avoids the temptation avoids the sin.

Talk little and well and you will be looked upon as somebody.

Spending money with many a guest empties the kitchen, the cellar, and chest.

He who says what he likes heard what he does not like.

He who sows well reaps well.

Who sings drives away care.

The sheep that bleats loses a mouthful.

If you wish to be well served, serve yourself.

He falls into the pit who leads another into it.

He who does not repair a gutter has a whole house to repair.

Giving alms never lessens the purse.

The bow that is always bent slackens or breaks.

He that mindeth not his own business shall never be trusted with mine.

When we think to catch we are sometimes caught.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Is Democracy Grown Up?

IS DEMOCRACY sufficiently grown up to be trusted with the conduct of its own affairs? The question has been answered in the negative by a crop of dictators who of recent years have more or less suppressed parliamentary institutions in several countries. Yet, generally, it is assumed that the wishes of the people must be respected in all that concerns their apparent and immediate interests. The people are capable of understanding, for example, the problem of taxation, state expenditure, and administration. But the question has even more importance in reference to foreign affairs.

Foreign affairs were formerly treated as the domain of experts. They were conducted by trained diplomatists who did not consider it necessary, except on special occasions, to acquaint the public with what they were doing. This secrecy arose also partly from the apathy of the public. It did not mind whether alliances were made or unmade, whether treaties were signed or unsigned—until there came a moment of awakening, on the brink of a war, and the public learned with surprise that it was committed to certain action.

But diplomacy is now, at least in theory, open. The public wants to know. It insists on being told. It realizes that what it once considered a harmless game for technicians, may be vital. It is aware that foreign relations may become at times even more important than domestic affairs. Hence the many thousands of columns of explanation in the newspapers; the numerous speeches of politicians; the communiqués, the expositions, the propaganda, and the formation of popular organizations. It would certainly seem that democracy is grown up and is in control of its foreign affairs.

Yet occasionally doubts arise. Do the statesmen appreciate the need for complete frankness if democracy is to control its foreign affairs intelligently? There is much publicity—sometimes, it would seem, misplaced publicity, of a personal rather than an informative character. But there is also much mystery-mongering. The public is too often fobbed off with idle fictions. Ministers of two countries, for example, meet each other in an out-of-the-way resort, and the public is told that they are merely holiday making. The world is assured that there is no significance in their walks and talks. Subsequent events clearly show that the simultaneous visit was carefully planned with a definite purpose. Now, this is surely treating democracy as though it were not grown up.

Or, again, prominent financiers travel under assumed names, and have interviews which we are assured are private and not political, though everything would point to their official, or at least semiofficial, character. There is either too much publicity about their movements or not enough. The public instinctively feels that it is being treated as a minor.

There are likewise confidential conversations of ministers at the dinner table, in hotel rooms, in trains and steamers; and there are long descriptions of the salons, and the menus are reproduced, and there are photographs of handshakes, and the rest; but no authentic account of what has passed. Now, the point is not that there should not be confidential conversations—unquestionably there should be; but rather that publicity should not be encouraged for merely frivolous details. To placate the public with accounts of the trivial incidentals, and to hide the essential facts, is to treat democracy as a child.

Many incidents of this sort could be cited; and even some of the pacts which are solemnly signed and flourished, and have no real meaning though they hide the real results, strike many observers as efforts to hoodwink the public—to amuse but not to instruct.

The time has come for plain speaking. If diplomacy is now the business of democracy—as it should be—it should be realized that the public is entitled to serious and sober information about all the elements of the problems that confront statesmen. It should be told of failures as well as successes; it should be asked to respect timely privacy, but there should not be misleading publicity. If democracy is to take a hand in diplomacy, it must be treated as grown up.

New Leaders for Opera

GUIDANCE of the Metropolitan Opera Company, hitherto in the hands of a small number of rich men, passes now more or less to the public, according to a view that Mr. Artur Bodanzky, conductor of the German repertory there, expressed recently.

The wealthy few, he implied, released their hold when they declined to act to save the organization from foundering a few months ago. The general appeal which the board of directors sent out last spring, asking support for 1932-1933, amounted to a sort of renunciation of power in favor of the rescuers.

What, really, in Mr. Bodanzky's explanation, kept the Metropolitan from being engulfed, was the fidelity of the Metropolitan artists. They, it appears, refused to abandon their posts.

In his quoted remarks, Mr. Bodanzky complains of a certain apathy to culture in the United States; and he cites the lapse of the Chicago Civic Opera and the Philadelphia Grand Opera seasons. So talking, he will perhaps awaken people to their shortcomings. But possibly Chicagoans and Philadelphians, and New Yorkers, are apathetic toward culture more in an external than in an essential way.

As for opera, they surely like it. In years gone, they have encouraged it generously. What, evidently, they do not enjoy, is supporting opera merely as opera. They will pay willingly to hear a brilliant soprano or tenor sing a grand aria. But how opera as an institution shall be carried on year in and year out, regardless of economic ups and downs, or artistic ups and downs either, is another matter. They have usually been content to leave that to the wealthy few.

Mr. Bodanzky doubtless hit the nail on the head when he spoke of Metropolitan Opera responsibility as shifting to a broader and a relatively popular basis. All the subscribers, instead of a small number of patrons, must in such a case assume control of policies. Wherein lies larger opportunity for heroism than ever for the Metropolitan artists; whether singers, dancers, orchestra players, conductors or scene-painters. For they may be sure that everything they can give will be demanded; and they may be reasonably sure also that if they come up to the highest mark in their presentations, the cause of opera will flourish and their company will prosper.

A Scholar's Paradise

WHEN two years ago Abraham Flexner in his book, "Universities, American, English and German," made clear that education in universities in America was inferior to that in Europe, he brought home a fact that was not happily received on the western side of the Atlantic. That it was a fair criticism there can be no doubt. The mass system of education begun in the elementary schools of the United States and carried on through the higher institutions has failed to produce a depth of scholarship comparable to that offered by universities of the Old World.

From the nature of the system, this result is inevitable. But now an effort is to be made, albeit not at the bottom of the system where the change should first be inaugurated, but rather at the top, at least in some degree to remedy the difficulty.

Mr. Flexner reports that an institute for advanced study will soon open its doors at Princeton, New Jersey, for the purpose of affording to scholars of unusual attainment and capability the opportunity for extensive research under most favorable circumstances. No less a person than Prof. Albert Einstein will head the department of mathematics, assisted by Prof. Oswald Veblen of Princeton University, one of the best-known mathematicians in America. The school of mathematics will in time be followed by other schools, to be headed by men of outstanding accomplishments, internationally known as leaders in their respective fields.

The institution will concentrate its efforts upon selection alike of teachers and students. While it is anticipated that the majority of the students will already have gained the degree of Ph. D., yet a college degree will not be required for admission. To anyone found to possess outstanding ability in any direction, the door of opportunity will be opened to make further advancement. It is expected that those thus favored will, after a course in the new education, go out as leaders in their subjects to the various universities of the country. Thus the scheme has the comprehensive purpose of improving higher education throughout America.

The institution will be housed temporarily in Fine Hall, the building for advanced mathematics at Princeton, but it is expected that ultimately it will have its own plant and be connected with the university only by friendly intercourse between the teaching groups.

This progressive step in education is made possible through the generosity of Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld, who have declared it to be the policy of the institution that in the appointment of the staff and in the admission of students, no account will be taken, directly or indirectly, of race, religion or sex. It is Dr. Flexner's fond hope that this institution will be the forerunner of many others following a similar plan. Thus is inaugurated a most important step in the advancement of higher education in America.

"Order and Progress" in Brazil

THE civil war has happily come to an end in Brazil. Both parties manifest a conciliatory attitude which augurs well for the immediate future of that nation. The Federal Government has adopted a friendly policy which has placated many of the disaffected Paulista rebels. It is recognizing the paper currency turned out by the São Paulo presses. This source of friction between the two parties is being eliminated without sacrificing national economic welfare. The Federal Government is issuing bonds against the state of São Paulo as collateral for the currency it absorbs, a step which appears not only economically expedient but politically just. And all but those leaders directly responsible for the Paulista outbreak will be treated with "salutary neglect" by the Government.

Thus the revolution of 1930 appears not to have been fought in vain. Distinctly a popular uprising against the coffee oligarchs and supported by all but the three central states of São Paula, Rio and Minas, it promised to bring into existence a national government grounded on an amended Constitution. That is, a national government whose vision should embrace all Brazil and a Constitution consonant with changes which have taken place in Brazilian life since 1891, when the existing document was promulgated. That this fundamental charter was of primary benefit to the Paulistas became evident when the information leaked out that it would be restored if they should win the war.

A truly national Brazilian Government must seek to equalize the standard of living in the vast empire which is Brazil, not only in economic but in cultural terms. The problem is similar to that which confronted Italian governments after the final unification of Italy in 1871, where an industrial and wealthy north had to carry the main financial burdens of the state and saw its taxes going to raise the cultural and economic level of a backward south. The Paulistas have felt justified in dominating politics because of their overwhelmingly great contributions to the economic life of the nation.

While the coffee states have been the main prop of the nation, coffee has been the main prop of those states which have dominated the political life of Brazil. Coffee has collapsed and with it the economic claim to prepotence of the coffee barons. The Government of Senhor Getulio Vargas is more nearly "national" than any Brazil has possessed. If it should succeed in impressing a national character upon succeeding governments of Brazil, some of the cost of the civil war in men and money will have been justified. The motto on the Brazilian flag—*Ordem e Progresso*, Order and Progress—should mean more now than ever before.

That Peril to the Gold Standard

READERS of political newspapers in the last few days have been confronted by these two propositions put forth with great vigor by Democratic publicists:

(1) President Hoover has been guilty of sounding an alarmist note, and attempting to score a political point at the cost of grave danger to the business of the country, by saying publicly that at a certain period earlier in the year the United States was within two weeks of being forced off the gold standard.

(2) President Hoover was guilty of deceiving the American people when he failed at the time of this menace to the gold standard to inform the whole world that it was in danger, instead of attempting to keep up business confidence by preaching a doctrine of accomplishment and of hope.

It is perfectly obvious that in the minds of these speakers and writers the President is to be condemned, whatever he does. Certainly if six months after the event a reference to the grave peril to the gold standard last February is held to be a serious stroke at business revival, the proclamation of the fact when the danger was acute would have been fatal to business.

Mr. Walter Lippmann, in his syndicated article, is inclined to charge the President with having been disingenuous, if not dishonest, in his endeavors last winter to keep up the courage of American business. He complains that since at that period it was asserted from Washington that American adherence to the gold standard was beyond question, "to have it proclaimed authoritatively now that these assurances were insubstantial will make it much more difficult to get future assurances believed." Mr. Lippmann's condemnation seems to be less for the original concealment of conditions than for the present disclosure of them, made in the hope that thereby the possibility of their recurrence may be lessened.

But the whole outcry raised by partisans and directed against the President today for political purposes raises a question vastly more important, or at any rate vastly more enduring, than the present political campaign. Those who are condemning the President for having kept a stiff upper lip when conditions confronting American finance and business were at their very worst, and for having by his official utterances—and silences—encouraged people to believe at that time that the storm would be weathered, should ask themselves what would have been the result had Mr. Hoover taken the opposite course. Suppose he had proclaimed that the United States was within two weeks of being forced off the gold standard.

Every intelligent person knows that such an announcement made from the White House would have taken the country off the gold standard without any two weeks of grace. It would have precipitated such a panic as even the worst days of the current depression have never paralleled. It would have added to the doubt as to the stability of America's private financial institutions the gravest doubt as to the stability of governmental finance and of the Government itself. It would be hard to exaggerate the results that might have occurred had the President assumed an alarmist attitude.

It is a sorry reward for the executive of a great nation who, confronted by such a peril as did confront the United States last winter, endeavors to keep up the spirit of the people by courageous words and heartening actions, to be told when the facts came out after the danger has vanished that he was dishonest, and that he has "weakened the credibility of American officials." Such criticism does not take into account the grave responsibility which confronts a man in the White House at such a moment. And it does not give necessary weight to the fact that public confidence in the nation's ability to keep on the gold standard was essential in keeping it there.

Editorial Notes

Premier Mussolini rates lawyers as higher in the scale than philosophers and poets. But the philosophers might retort that while Il Duce can take the law into his own hands, his philosophy is often unsound; and the poets wouldn't expect free verse to please a dictator.

Portland, Ind., erects a stone shaft memorial to Elwood Haynes as inventor of the modern automobile. But what a row of shafts a grateful public would be willing to erect to anybody who invented an automobile that would stay modern for more than one season!

A well-trained parent is the child's greatest asset, finds the New York Parents and Teachers' Congress. Yes, when it comes to blacking his boots, Johnny surely learns best from a parent who can translate prosy precept into shining example.

Before he sanctions the judgment of the Montana man who extinguished a blaze in the motor of his car by breaking a sackful of watermelons on it, Junior will probably want to know the approximate value of the automobile.

Perhaps that London radio announcer who lost a manuscript, thereby causing a noted British author to "temporarily postpone" his broadcast, might be persuaded to move to America and "lose" a few advertising monologues.

Even a political speech that appears to be fruitful may prune down to mere applesauce.

Who Lit the Fire?

THOSE living in an English country house seldom know who lights the first autumn fire in the drawing room. This always remains more or less of a mystery. No member of the family likes to ring the bell and order the fire lighted, because that would be tantamount to admitting that he was a weak, effeminate creature, an unfit descendant of a Viking race. And naturally no guest likes to give orders to the servants—yet somehow the fire gets lighted!

* * *

We had been feeling chilly for days, and though there had been the usual murmurs of, "Shall we have a fire?" they were as faint as the sound of the falling leaves now piling in brown heaps beside the tennis court; and no guest had thus far accepted the offer, because everyone in the house was British, and knew only too well that north winds and open windows were supposed to be the very marrow and sinew of this race. In short, pride kept us shivering!

Our host, long of limb and ruddy of countenance, went in and out the open hall door. To our plaintive remarks regarding the temperature he had only one reply, "Of course you people feel cold staying indoors. Why don't you all come out?" Now in the old days there was always an elderly relative somewhere in the house who could be used as an excuse for a glimmer of warmth. We used to say hesitatingly, "Well, perhaps we *had* better have a fire; Aunt Alice may be feeling cold." But where are those elderly relations now? Where are the fleecy shawls and white lace caps? They have entirely disappeared; Aunt Alice is probably tearing across England in her car, or flying over South Africa. We must now depend entirely on our own courage and resourcefulness.

That it does require courage and resourcefulness to light a fire in a strange country house without anyone seeing you do it, those who have tried know! You have first to choose a time when you are certain that the drawing room will be empty. Then you must kneel down quickly with a lighted match in your hand, and, while carefully protecting it from any draught, must at the same time be ready to spring to your feet and be somewhere in the middle of the room should anyone suddenly open the door. All this requires care and acumen.

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On this occasion we had been in this miserably cold condition for about a week, when, crossing the hall one afternoon I heard mingling with the clatter of cups and saucers, the blissful sound of crackling wood. There was a fire! Who had lit it? There were only two people in the drawing room, one a poet, a softish sort of fellow who was also staying in the house. He was glancing at the fire and reciting half to himself one of Shakespeare's sonnets, the one beginning:

> How like a winter hath my absence been
> From thee, the pleasure of the fleeting year!
> What freezings have I felt, what dark days seen,
> What old December's bareness everywhere! . . .

That struck me as a most tactless poem to recite at the moment, but then poets are just children, you cannot expect them to behave like grown-up people. Of one thing, however, I felt certain: no poet would have had the gumption to light that fire!

The other occupant of the room was our hostess. She was just settling down to preside over the well-filled table, and saying in a delighted voice, "A fire, how nice!" I looked at her—could that guileless beaming face belong to a deceiver? Had she lit the fire? Impossible! That look of rapture on her face was caused by the fact that a fire to her meant winter, and winter spelled Christmas, and toys for the gamekeeper's children, and a hamper for the gardener's wife, and everything else she could think of to make other people happy.

At that moment our host came into the room. "How you women love heat," he remarked, and strode over to one of the windows and flung it open. He waited only for his cup to be filled, then walked off, cup and all, to his study. I would sooner suspect the kitchen cat of lighting that fire than our host!

Next to come into the room was the daughter of the house, followed by another of the guests, a naval officer. "How jolly! A fire," said she, and immediately started eating muffins and marmalade. I deliberated a little as to whether those hurried mouthfuls were the result of guilt or hunger; hunger, I decided, for the daughter of the house had one of those honest faces utterly incapable of hiding anything, not excepting her growing admiration for the British Navy. The idea of the naval officer acting as an incendiary I dismissed instantly for two reasons; first, because officers who walk the decks of His Majesty's ships amid storm and wind must be immune to every kind of climate. Second, because it was obvious to everyone in the house that this particular officer was oblivious to everything except the unusually blue eyes of the young lady.

* * *

There was another girl in the house—a friend of the daughter. She, I felt, would be capable of anything, but against that she never felt the cold, and had a way of going in and out by the French windows, always leaving them open. Also, had I not just seen this girl and the son of the house crossing the park on their way back from the golf course?

The last guest to enter the room was a Scotswoman. Ah! here was ground for suspicion! For this woman, with the tenacity of her race, had been urging our hostess to have a fire for days. Not in so many words, but in ceaseless small ways. She would look out of the windows and remark with a little shiver, how sad it was to see the Michaelmas daisies already in bloom. She would refer casually to the day of the month, saying that she could never remember the weather so cold at that date. One day she went so far as to tell us that there had been a fall of snow on the Scottish hills. In fact, this woman had done everything a human being could do, short of ringing the bell and giving orders to the servants, to have a fire lighted!

But on considering her case more intelligently, I remembered that the Scots, though they will spare no effort to obtain their objective, are also exceedingly conscientious. At the very moment of success, just as she was putting the match to the paper in the fireplace, a sense of rectitude would almost certainly upset her intentions and send her back to her bedroom cold and repentant.

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At this moment my attention was once more drawn to the poet. Watching him more closely I remembered that not only was he a poet, but also a successful playwright, an extraordinary mixture in my opinion! Now to produce a play with even twenty of the original lines left in, requires a rare degree of fortitude and perseverance. You have to be prepared to spend several years receiving returned manuscripts, licking fresh stamps on them, and sending them forth again! However retiring your disposition, you must venture behind the scenes whenever a famous actor or actress comes to your town, stumbling over various stage "properties" till you reach the dressing room door, only to be told that no interviews will be given. You must learn to listen undismayed while agents, managers, and producers assure you that your play has no box-office draw whatsoever; and finally at the rehearsals, those supreme tests of courage, you have to protect what remains of your original manuscript as a lioness protects her cub!

All this I knew the poet had done, and I began to regard him not only with fresh suspicion, but also with a certain amount of reluctant admiration! At that moment he began to recite to those assembled one of his own poems; at least he told us it was one of his own poems; but I have never, either before or after, seen it in any of his books! It was called "An Ode to Courage" and began:

> Courage, I tune my lyre to thee;
> When others falter thou can'st light
> Strange fires amid vacuity,
> And stem the bitterness of night—

I regarded the poet thoughtfully, there was an almost unnatural gleam in his eye, a look of carefully concealed excitement. There was no longer any doubt in my mind. The poet had lit the fire!

M. S. C.

Notes From London

'Op Along, Costermonger

LONDON'S streets are today brightened by gay flowers, luscious-looking fruits, and fascinating toys and novelties of street traders, although the colorful venders of the past, with their quaint cries announcing their wares, have disappeared. The itinerant trader of 1932 finds London no place for singing songs about his merchandise. He has to advertise it in a "short and snappy" phrase, which will not be drowned by the roaring traffic. He has also to contend with police regulations and avoid causing an obstruction. In Kilburn High Road, happy hunting ground of costermongers, as many as fifty barrows—push-carts—are often seen in a short section of this busy street. They are no longer allowed to stand by the curb side. So they have invented a system of gyration and now move in an endless series of circular hops. Police authorities considered that they caused even more obstruction in this way, but a magistrate to whom they appealed declared that since most of London's traffic now gyrated, he could not prevent the costermongers of Kilburn from doing the same.

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"Rock For Horses"

In the Marylebone Road there stands a little man whose strange trade forms a link with the past. His ramshackle handcart is ornamented with the sign, "Rock for Horses." Many of the hurrying passers-by must be mystified as they glance at the pinkish lumps of rock, looking far from appetizing, spread out on an old piece of sackcloth. A kind word to the owner of the cart brings an animated smile to his face. Even though you do not want to buy any of his rock, he is delighted at being noticed in a world where he seems out of place. He talks eagerly of the days when he carried on a roaring trade with half London's aristocracy among his clients. "But what on earth is that queer-looking stuff," you ask him. "It's rock salt for putting in horses' mangers; they like licking it," is his answer. "No good stables ever used to be without it," he continues. And if you have time to spare, he will tell you about the "grand old days" of stately coaches and prancing horses. "Better than those noisy things," he remarks as a passing bus backfires, a driver crashes his gears, and a strident klaxon blares impatiently.

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A Locust Colony

One of the most unusual institutions at present in London is a locust colony which is being developed with a view to defeating the devastating activities of that destructive brother of the ordinary harmless grasshopper. Mob instinct seems to be the keynote of the problem. According to Mr. B. P. Uvarov, chief locust tamer, it is only when these insects get together that they become destructive. It is his dream to discover what makes them swarm. From his colony he has learned that those in swarms are brown and active, while one reared by itself from the same stock is green and phlegmatic. The slightest disturbance causes the brown ones to hop violently round their cage, while the lone one remains unmoved. A campaign will shortly be launched against the locusts which have been ravaging large areas in Africa. Five British and three French natural scientists are being dispatched to different African districts. Mr. Uvarov says that locusts make excellent pets. They live in a warm room and eat only grass.

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"Unofficial Aunts"

A branch of the "Unofficial Aunts," who for the last three years have rendered valuable help to needy families in Manchester, is to be started in London, it is stated. These charitable women perform such tasks as reading to the sightless, taking care of children while their parents enjoy an occasional visit to a movie, and being generally ready to assist in an emergency. Mrs. E. W. Hardy, who started the movement, has received many requests for an organizer for a London branch. A young member of the Manchester branch is now coming to the metropolis. Meanwhile Manchester is busy recruiting more of these kind "relations."

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Yo-Yo's All the Cry

London's Yo-Yo craze shows little sign of abating, recent championship contests having tended to stimulate the whirling of these tops. The game now chiefly concerns school children. Adults have been shamed into inactivity by the rhythmic achievements of their juniors, compared with their own feeble jerkings. "It's a child's game," they declare, with feigned superiority scarce covering their envy. And when the children are in bed they indulge in a little secret practicing. The average daily output of Yo-Yo's in London is 35,000, it was recently disclosed. In the last four months £11,000 has been spent on advertising the toy.

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If the 1931 rate of reduction in the number of pit ponies continues there will be none left in the mines ten years hence, states the Pit Ponies Protection Society, commenting on the latest (1931) mines report, which shows a decrease of 4662 pit horses and ponies. More than 44,500, however, are still used below ground.